

'BIG 3' SEAL NAZI DOOM

Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill Map 3-Front Drive for Victory and Enduring Peace



MARSHAL STALIN, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT THE TEHRAN CONFERENCE.

TEHRAN, Iran, Dec. 6 (UP).—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, in 100 hours of almost continuous conferences last week in the Soviet Embassy of this ancient walled city, decided the "scope and timing" for three-way offensives to destroy Germany's armed forces and drew plans for an "enduring peace" in a world family of democratic nations, it was revealed today.

'We Shall Work Together in War and Peace'

The Text of the historic Declaration by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin follows:

A DECLARATION OF THE THREE POWERS

We, the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Premier of the Soviet Union, have met in these four days past in this the capital of our ally, Tehran, and have shaped and confirmed our common policy.

We expressed our determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow.

As to the war, our military staffs have

joined in our round-table discussions and we have concerted our plans for the destruction of the German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south. The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours.

And as to the peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command good will from the over-

whelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and in mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into the world family of democratic nations.

No power on earth can prevent our de-

stroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea, and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and increasing.

Emerging from these friendly conferences we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit, and in purpose.

(Signed at Tehran, Dec. 1)
Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill

"Our attacks will be relentless and increasing... our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow," said a joint declaration signed by the "Big 3."

The three leaders—Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin—virtually lived under the same roof as night and day they mapped the future course of the world in an old Persian palace bought by the USSR for its embassy. Roosevelt and Stalin lived in the Soviet Embassy; Churchill in the British legation across the street.

At the end of the conference last Wednesday night they issued a joint declaration and with Iran, a separate statement, which revealed:

1. The determination of the U. S., Britain and the Soviet Union to work together in the war, and the peace to follow.

2. Complete agreement on the "scope and timing" of operations against Germany to be undertaken from the east, west and south.

3. A common understanding guaranteeing that "victory will be ours."

4. The certainty of writing an enduring peace with all nations, whose peoples are dedicated to the elimination of tyranny, slavery, oppression and intolerance, being welcomed into a world democratic family.

5. A desire for the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran under the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

The plans for peace were contained in several passages of the declaration, which said:

"And as to the peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command good will from the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and

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Soviets Cut Znamenska Line

LONDON, Dec. 6 (UP).—Driving through the mud of the Southern Ukraine, Soviet troops today cut the important Smela-Znamenska railroad paralleling the west bank of the Dnieper River and established a siege arc around the German base of Cherkassy, Moscow announced tonight.

The Soviet Operational Bulletin,

broadcast by the Moscow Radio, announced the line was cut somewhere along its 52-mile reach between Smela, which is south of Cherkassy, and Znamenska, junction southwest of Kremenchuk.

The communiqué did not say where the break occurred, merely reporting:

"As the result of a determined blow by our forces, our troops cut the Smela-Znamenska railway."

The advance meant that Soviet troops had crossed the Cherkassy-Smela line, leaving the former base isolated.

TAKE 25 NAZI FORTRESSES

The bulletin reported the capture of 25 German strongholds on the front below Kremenchuk. Among them were: Alexandriya, 23 miles east of Znamenska; Balakova, six miles south of Alexandriya, and Tsubulevo, 13 miles northeast of Znamenska.

Of the fighting in Southern White Russia, where the Red Army threatens the German bases of (Continued on Page 4)

Moscow People Welcome Stalin

(By United Press)

Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin received an ovation in the streets of Moscow following his return from the Tehran conference, the British Broadcasting Company said Monday night, quoting a Moscow dispatch.

In a broadcast heard by NBC, the British Radio said the demonstration occurred when Stalin rode through the streets of the Soviet capital with Marshal K. E. Voroshilov.

Murray Assails Soldier-Vote Foes

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—CIO President Philip Murray today denounced the "Unholy coalition of reactionary Republicans and poll-tax Democrats" which knifed the soldier vote bill in the Senate last Friday.

In a sharply worded letter to House Majority Leader John McCormack, Murray called for a renewed fight to undo the damage caused by the House and pass the Lucas-Green bill to give servicemen and members of the Merchant Marine the right to vote in the 1944 elections.

Murray declared that the Senate vote "will undoubtedly go down in history as an act marking the depths of political maneuvering at the expense of the right of men and women fighting for their country."

FEAR SOLDIERS' VOTE

He said that the Republican and poll-tax Democrats who lined up to beat the Lucas-Green bill were "afraid of the vote of our fighting men and women."

Indignation against the action of the Senate was mounting in the

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Cassino Shelled In Rome Advance

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 6 (UP).—Allied forces struck with tremendous impact today against the last mountain barriers of the Roman Valley and began shelling Cassino, potential bottleneck for thousands of Germans who faced encirclement or retreat to new lines less than 50 miles from the Eternal City.

Capturing three more peaks on Mount Maggiore in a battle of ever rising fury, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's American spearhead drove within seven miles of Cassino.

British Eighth Army troops also advanced on the Adriatic front, an Allied communiqué said, gaining two miles to reach the Moro River on a five-mile front where Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's tanks were poised for their first wide-open operations of the campaign.

Hundreds of Germans were taken prisoner in the last 24 hours of mountain fighting, front dispatches said, and hundreds of others were captured or killed when they attempted a spectacular but futile counter-attack against the American right wing west of Venafro.

Nation Applauds; Defeatists Rage

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Although such leaders of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and the visiting prime minister of Canada, Mackenzie King, hailed the Tehran decisions as the "dawn of a new world," various Congressional "poll-taxers" and defeatist spokesmen such as Gerald Rye of North Dakota struck sour notes, indicating that Republican and defeatist op-

Navy Carrier Task Pounds Marshalls

BULLETIN

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 6 (UP).—A powerful United States Navy Carrier task force has attacked the heavily defended Marshall Islands, developing with impressive swiftness the American mid-Pacific offensive which began with the conquest of the Gilbert Islands only two weeks ago, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

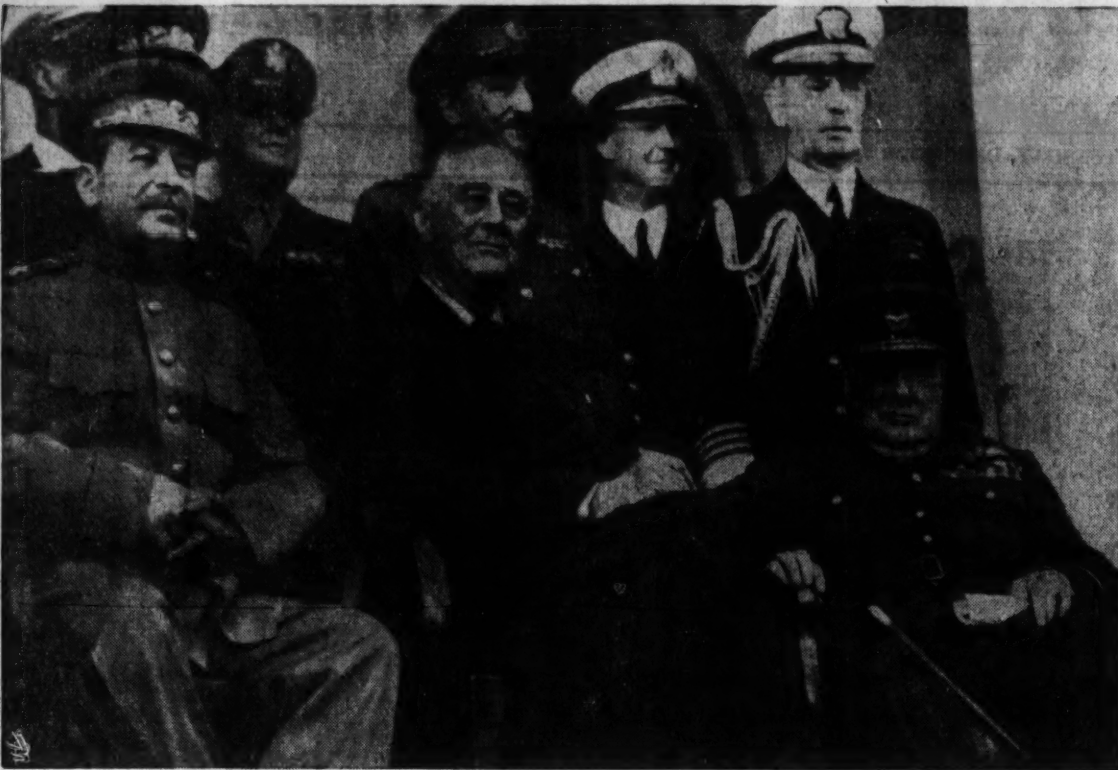
The attack was made Saturday, two weeks to the day after the Second Marine Division and the 27th Infantry Division landed on the Tarawa and Makin Atoll groups in the Gilberts,

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 7 (UP).—A Daily Mail diplomatic correspondent reported today that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill were now conferring with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey in North Africa and that "everything points to the certainty that Turkey will make her most important decision."

position to President Roosevelt's foreign policy would now grow sharper.

Mr. Hull, who was hailed by Congress last month upon his return from Moscow conference, said that both the Cairo and Tehran meetings cemented the alliance among the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China and assured the

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A historic close-up of the Big Three shown together for the first time as they posed for pictures on the portico of the Soviet Embassy in Tehran. Wearing his marshal's uniform sits Premier-Marshall Joseph Stalin with President Roosevelt in the center and Prime Minister Churchill on the right. Standing behind their leaders (left to right) are Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. Air Forces; an unidentified British officer; Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, British naval chief, and Admiral William Leahy, chief-of-staff to President Roosevelt.

The Story of Three-Power Friendship in City of Tehran

TEHRAN, Iran, Dec. 6 (UP).—While American Secret Service men and military police, British Tommies and Sikhs, and Soviet GPU-Secret police stood guard, the Allied leaders and their military and diplomatic staffs conferred from Saturday, November 27th, the day after the closing of the Cairo conference at which the crushing of Japan was agreed upon, until Wednesday night, when they concluded their meetings here at the Soviet Embassy.

After the meetings, Roosevelt and Churchill returned to Cairo where the British and American general staffs plunged into a new series of military conferences, presumably to work out detailed plans for carrying the decisions taken here into actual effect.

Both Roosevelt and Churchill were understood to be elated. The President reportedly described the meetings as very successful and having achieved great progress toward ending the war.

CHURCHILL-STALIN TOASTS

The grim task of plotting Germany's downfall was held on historic ground which Marco Polo once visited and where many important military and political decisions were reached in the medieval world was

interrupted for several gala social engagements.

One was Churchill's 69th birthday party Tuesday at which at least 34 toasts were drunk. Typical of the cordiality among the three great Allied leaders were toasts offered by Stalin to Churchill and Roosevelt, whom he termed "my fighting friends." Stalin also toasted American Production, mentioning victory in the past tense, indicating the "Big Three" were confident Germany's defeat already has been achieved and needs only the final stroke to make it fact.

[Stalin in the toast is reported to have declared: "Without American production the United Nations could never have won the war." The response to Stalin's gesture, it is said, was terrific.]

Another was the presentation by Churchill, on behalf of King George VI, of an honor sword to the city of Stalingrad which broke the German armies last winter and marked the beginning of the present Soviet offensive. The ceremony was held in the Soviet embassy ballroom with honor guards of Soviet and British troops standing at rigid attention. Churchill presented the sword to Stalin who in turn handed it over to Marshal of the Soviet Union Klementi E. Voroshilov. The Pres-

ident witnessed the ceremony from a nearby chair.

Most of the time, however, the main conferees and their military and diplomatic staffs joined in round table discussions which, coupled with the Cairo decisions, undoubtedly completed all Allied plans for the crushing of their respective enemies.

The conference brought the three men together for the first time, although Churchill had met Stalin in Moscow in the autumn of 1942. It was the eighth time Churchill and Roosevelt had conferred. Their first meeting, at sea, resulted in the Atlantic Charter in August 1941.

MEET IN SOVIET EMBASSY

The fact the three leaders had met first was revealed definitely early Saturday by the Moscow radio. Stalin arrived in Tehran Friday afternoon. It was his first trip abroad since 1912 when he attended the International Bolshevik Conference in Cracow, Poland.

The President and Prime Minister arrived in Tehran, a city of 350,000 spotted within a vast horseshoe of snow-peaked mountains, on Saturday, after leaving the Egyptian capital in a pre-dawn fog.

The President went to the American Legation and on Sunday he became Stalin's guest in the main building of the Soviet Embassy for the duration of the meetings. Churchill lived in the British Legation just across the street from the Soviet Embassy compound. Stalin occupied a small house in the compound.

Elaborate security precautions were taken in the city which has been under joint British-Soviet control since Sept. 17, 1941, after troops of those nations occupied Iran when Riza Shah Pahlavi, since abdicated, refused to heed warnings to oust 3,000 German "Tourists" and technicians suspected of preparing Luftwaffe airfields. Big screens were set up at either end of the street on which the Soviet embassy and British legations are located. Armed guards were everywhere because the Germans still have agents in Iran who have been circulating leaflets designed to stir up the natives.

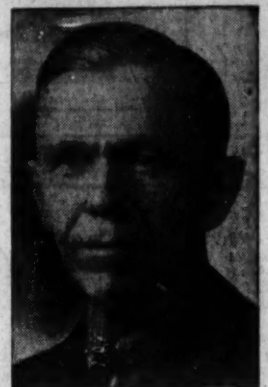
Around the compound walls armed British troops patrolled and armored cars were spotted at all street intersections. All the servants in the Soviet embassy, except U. S. army cooks, who prepared meals for the American delegation, were Soviet Secret Police.



Looking supremely confident and happy over their momentous conference to doom Hitler and ensure enduring peace the three great leaders of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain sit for selected photographers during an intermission in the Tehran conference. Premier-Marshall Joseph Stalin, his face showing a trace of a smile, is wearing the Order of the Red Star on his Marshal's tunic. Behind Stalin can be seen the Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, whose momentous Moscow meetings with Hull and Eden paved the way for the meeting. Between the jovial President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister Churchill, wearing the uniform of a RAF air marshal, stands tall, industrious Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary.



Here is one of the dramatic interludes during the conference. Premier Stalin (center), arm upraised; Prime Minister Churchill (behind table), saluting; Anthony Eden, to left of Churchill, and Gen. Voroshilov and Foreign Minister Molotov, flanking Stalin from left and right respectively, are the central figures shown at attention while the Soviet national anthem, "The Internationale," is being played. The ceremony took place prior to the presentation of the Stalingrad sword to Premier Stalin by Churchill in behalf of the British people as token of their esteem and admiration for the greatest military triumph and heroic achievement of the war—the defense of the city and the destruction of the German 6th Army in November, 1942.



General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, whose brilliant leadership has already been attested to in the military victories of American troops in the Pacific and Mediterranean Theatres.



Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov who attended the Tehran conference with Premier Stalin as one of the Soviet Union's greatest and most beloved figures has been training and organizing new Red Army forces behind the lines.



Harry Hopkins, special advisor to President Roosevelt and expert on lend-lease affairs, whose trip to Moscow in July, 1941, greatly accelerated American arms aid to the Soviets.

FDR, Stalin, Churchill Seal Nazi Doom at Tehran; Map 3-Front Drive for Victory and Enduring Peace

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banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations.

"With our diplomatic advisers we have surveyed the problems of the future. We shall seek the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and in mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples, to the elimination of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance. We will welcome them as they may choose to come into the world family of democratic nations. . . . From these friendly conferences we look with confidence to the day when all the peoples of the world may live free lives untouched by tyranny and according to their varying desires and their own consciences.

"We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit and in purpose."

Of the war, it said:

"As to the war, our military staffs has joined in our round-table agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west, and south. The common understanding which we have here reached guarantees that victory will be ours."

The separate statement signed with Iran said all three Allied nations desired to declare the mutual agreement of their governments regarding relations with Iran. They recognized Iran's assistance in prosecuting the war against the common enemy, particularly in facilitating the transportation of supplies from overseas to the Soviet Union.

"The three governments realize that the war has caused special economic difficulties for Iran and they agreed that they will continue to make available to the Iran government such economic assistance as may be possible," it said.

In the post-war period, the three governments said they were in accord with Iran that any economic problem confronting Iran at the close of the war "should receive

full consideration along with those of other members of the United Nations by conferences or international agencies, held or created, to deal with international economic matters."

The three governments then pledged the maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran and added that, "they count upon the participation of Iran, together with all other peace-loving nations, in the establishment of international peace, security and prosperity after the war, in accordance with the principles

TEHRAN, Iran, Dec. 6 (UP).—Among the military leaders attending were: Marshal of the Soviet Union Klementi E. Voroshilov (the British Radio said Marshals Semyon Timoshenko and Gregory Zhukov also attended); for the U. S.: Gen. George C. Marshall, Adm. Ernest J. King, Gen. H. H. Arnold, Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell and Adm. William D. Leahy. For Britain: Gen. Sir Alan Brooke; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal and Field Marshal Sir John Dill.

Political representatives were: Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden; the American and British Ambassadors to Moscow, W. Averell Harriman and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr; John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to Britain; and Harry Hopkins, the President's special assistant.

of the Atlantic Charter, to which all four governments have continued to subscribe."

Speculation on the nature of military action was centered particularly on the mention of three-way attacks on Germany. The attack from the east—the USSR—already is fully developed. The land attack from the west still is to come and the attack from the south thus far has been confined to Italy. Any expansion from the latter direction presumably would include the Balkans, in which Turkish participation would be most helpful.

The joint Declaration was drafted after Wednesday's final session, which lasted nine and a half hours, and appeared to open the way even before Germany's defeat for the erection of the preliminary framework of a post-war world security organization.

'For Stalingrad' --- King's Gift to Stalin

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (UP).—A jewelled "Sword of Stalingrad," wrought by British craftsmen at the command of King George VI to express England's admiration of the Soviet Union's heroic armies, was presented to Premier Joseph Stalin in a brilliant ceremony Nov. 29 that opened the historic Tehran conference.

Inscribed on the blade sheathed in its gleaming scabbard was this personal tribute: "To the Steel-Hearted Citizens of Stalingrad—the Gift of King George VI in Token of the Homage of British Peoples."

The presentation ceremony took place in the ballroom of the Soviet Embassy at Tehran where luxurious chandeliers and mirrors glistened in gay contrast to the bayoneted rifles and Tommy guns of the grim British-Soviet guard of honor.

Grouped around the walls were the American, British and Soviet Chiefs of Staff, with Marshal Klementi Voroshilov holding the place of honor in the center near a 10-foot square light oak conference table.

THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY

Prime Minister Churchill was the first to enter the room. He stood quietly waiting for Stalin, who advanced into the room and stood facing Churchill. Between them a British Lieutenant completed the tableau with the gleaming scabbard of the sword held rigidly upright across his eyes.

Earlier, Stalin had placed the Soviet Embassy at the disposal of President Roosevelt for his quarters during the conference. Although in a way the master of the house,

Roosevelt was the third to enter. He came in immediately after Stalin and sat in an armchair on the sidelines where he watched the ceremony.

Churchill read the King's message in a low voice: "Marshal Stalin, I have the order of His Majesty King George VI to present you for transmission to the city of Stalingrad this sword of honor of which His Majesty himself has approved the design. This blade bears on it an inscription: 'To the Steel-Hearted Citizens of Stalingrad—the Gift of King George VI in Token of the Homage of British Peoples.'"

Stalin accepted the sword and in a low voice spoke about 20 words of appreciation of the Russian people for the British gesture. Stalin then raised the sword to his lips and kissed it.

The Soviet honor guard, with a high-ranking officer holding the sword, was striding out of the room when Stalin interrupted to take the sword from the officer's arm and place it in President Roosevelt's hands for his inspection.

The President smiled his thanks and gazed alternately at the sword and at Stalin. As he handed back the sword to Stalin he said gravely, "Truly a heart of steel."

Eisenhower Gets Award



President Roosevelt awards Gen. Dwight Eisenhower the Legion of Merit medal in recognition of recent military achievements as the commander of Allied forces in Africa and Italy. The general received the award during the President's trip to Cairo and Tehran but the specific scene of the ceremony was not disclosed by the Army.

Air Hero in China On Way to States

FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, China, Dec. 6 (UP).—Capt. Lloyd Murphy, Silver City, N. M., medium bomber pilot and operations officer here, dalled only long enough to receive the Dis-

tinguished Flying Cross and Order of the Purple Heart after he had received his orders to return to the United States on a rest leave.

Murphy left on the first plane out, one of a group of veteran 14th Air Force bomber and fighter pilots and gunners who have received their homing orders after months of fighting the Japanese in China skies.

LANDMARKS OF UNITED NATIONS' UNITY

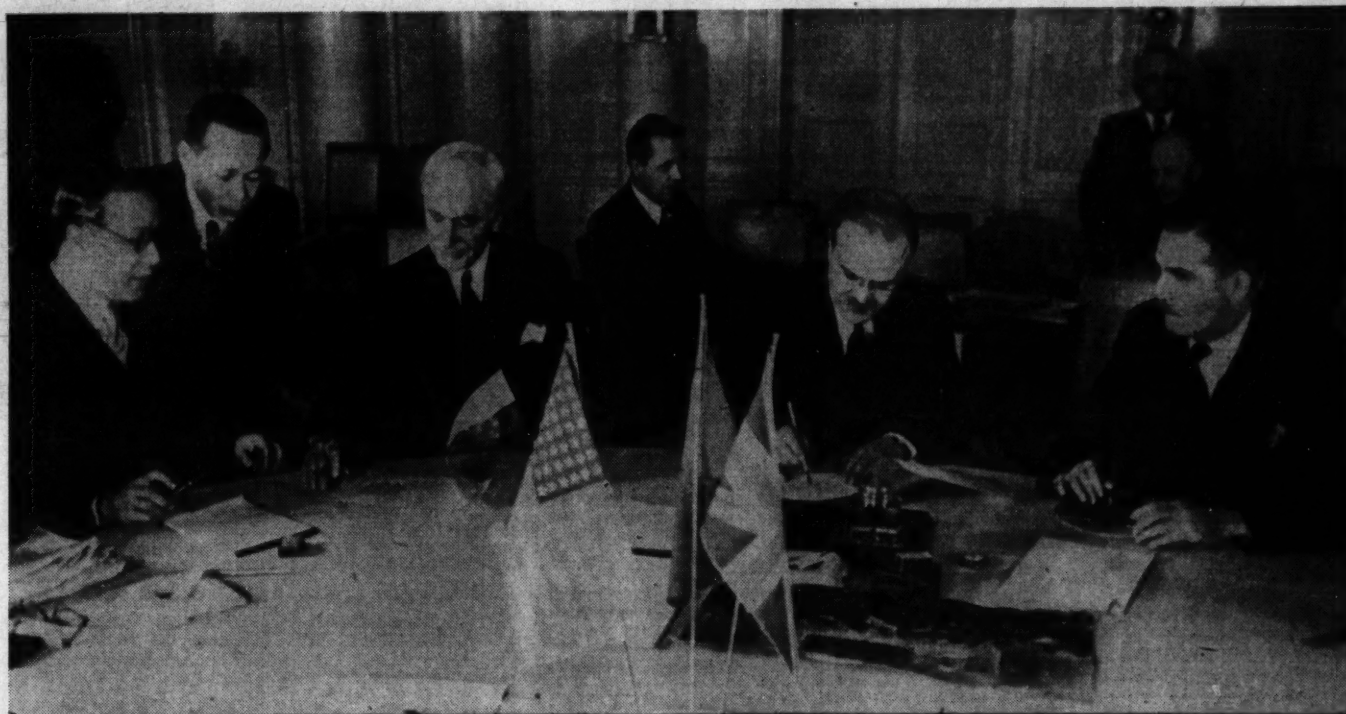


Two conferences which preceded the Cairo and Tehran meetings and forged the iron ring of Allied unity around Hitler which was closed in the decisive sessions at the Soviet Embassy in Teheran. At left is the scene from Casablanca where President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill laid down the terms to Hitler: "Unconditional Surrender." Behind the two chiefs are, left to right: Lt. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, U. S. Army Air Force chief; Adm. Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Navy; Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Chief of Staff; Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, Chief of Britain's Naval Staff, now dead and succeeded by Admiral Cunningham; Gen. Sir Alan Francis Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; and Sir Charles Portal, British Air Chief.

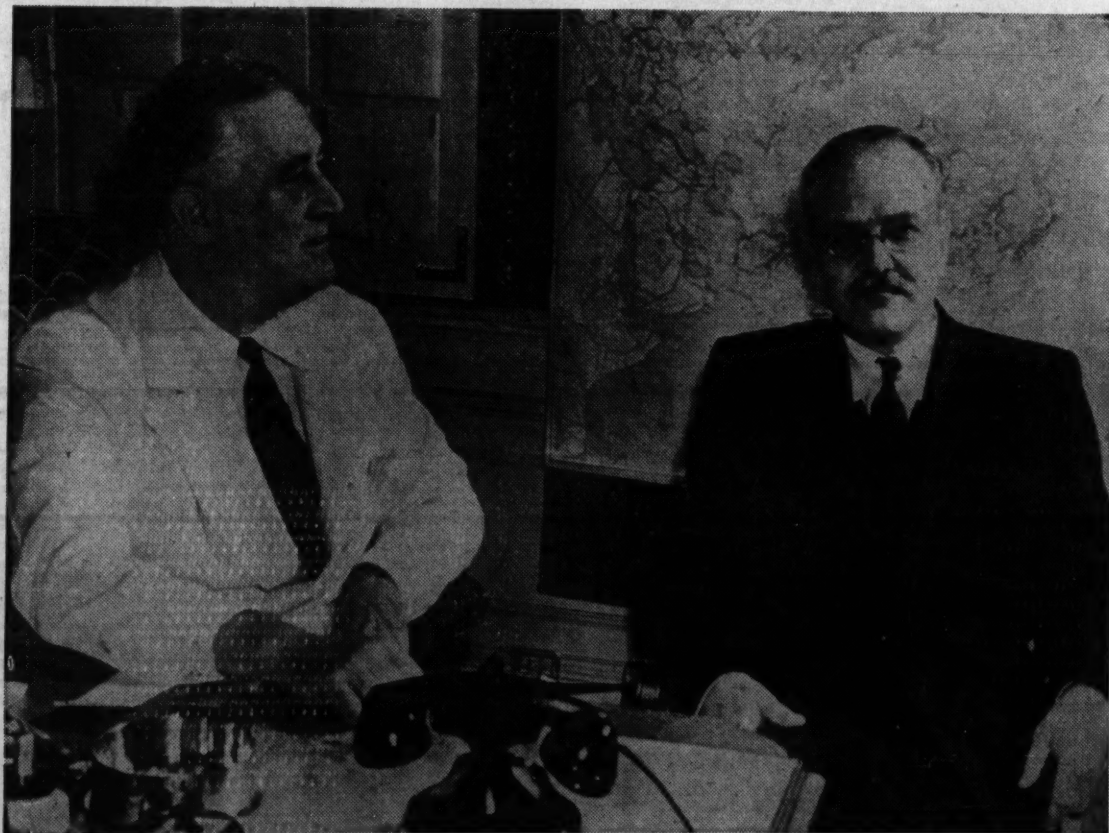
To the right is the signing of the British-Soviet Pact in Moscow with Sir Stafford Cripps, then British Ambassador to the USSR, shown signing the agreement which welded the two nations in common resolve to destroy Hitler. Left to right behind Cripps are: M. M. Dotrubach and Charles Dunlop, members of the British mission; V. M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Premier Joseph Stalin and D. Trent, also a member of the British mission.



A scene at the Quebec conference last August where the United States and Great Britain developed their war strategy. Reporters and photographers are crowded behind the leaders of the two nations and their host, Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, center. Behind the three are British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, British Information Director Brenden Bracken, Harry L. Hopkins and Steve Early, President Roosevelt's secretary.



The precedent-shattering Moscow Declaration being signed above in Moscow last October. Seated at a long conference table on which the flags of the Allied nations are intertwined in symbolic display of real unity, are the signatories for the leading United Nations powers. Left to right, they are Anthony Eden, Britain; V. M. Molotov, the USSR; Secretary of State Hull, United States, and Ambassador Foo Ping-Sheung, China.



President Roosevelt and Commissar of Foreign Affairs V. M. Molotov, during the latter's visit from Moscow to the White House where he conferred with our Chief Executive on joint problems in the war against Hitlerism.



The war in the Pacific goes full steam ahead as the leaders of the three Allied nations at deadly grips with Japan meet in Cairo to map the final blows which will destroy Tokio's dream of conquest and terror. In the picture above are shown Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, left, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and the Generalissimo's wife, Madame Chiang, who acted as interpreter for her illustrious husband.

ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY AND WORLD PEACE

Hard Slugging In Italy

By a Veteran Commander

THERE is little doubt now that the announcement that the Germans were "fleeing and routed" was as premature as the Italian front as the identical fantasies of the big wire services and some correspondents concerning the situation at Zhiobin. The fact is that the Germans are not in flight at all, but are fighting back very stubbornly on both fronts.

On the War Fronts

While the Eighth Army has advanced some toward the Moro River, a German counterattack regained Orsagno. As to the Fifth Army, it has captured some forbidding heights, but has not crossed the Garigliano yet. Weather conditions are obviously pretty awful and the going is hard. The fighting appears intense, but the progress so far is not decisive, as the perusal of the successive operational maps for the last two weeks will disclose.

It is reported that a "Badoglio army" of 50,000 Italians is concentrated in the German rear and is attempting to wage guerrilla warfare. We are inclined to be skeptical. Guerrilla warfare requires a kind of spirit which the political abortion the Badoglio regime is—cannot possibly instill.

The RAF and USAAF heavy medium bombers attacked several targets in occupied France, losing 11 bombers and one fighter. It would appear that the raids were not of a spectacular character.

The Soviet communiqué disclosed that the Germans had made a landing on the Kinburn Tongue which juts out westward from the mouth of the Dnieper to within 40 miles of Odessa. In a battle which lasted several days the entire German group was destroyed and 500 men were captured. The German attempt here shows that the enemy is afraid of a Soviet crossing of the Dnieper Lagoon to Ochakov and Kherson. It also demonstrates the uncanny retentiveness of the German Command which makes offensive stabs even in seemingly hopeless situations.

A great battle is raging around Cherkassy where the German garrison is reported (unofficially) to be surrounded.

General Popov has scored sizeable advances in the Mogilev direction. It is clear that the battle of Kiev bulge has subsided, the Germans seemingly content with a defensive success.

The Germans have announced that the "Russian offensive" in the Orsha direction has been repelled. It would seem from here that no such offensive was waged at all. Possibly battle reconnaissance in force was being conducted by General Sokolovski in preparation for something to come.

IN THE PACIFIC our fliers dealt a series of "devastating" blows against New Britain (Rabaul) and the Milne Nauru and Kapingamarangi islands, protecting the Truk base.

As to the situation in China, it is still impossible to form an opinion of the possible outcome of the battle of Changteh. One thing is clear though—it is no promenade military for the Japanese whose plans have obviously been upset.

Huge Pro-Subsidy Mail Reported

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Rep. Mary Norton of New Jersey told newspapermen today that American housewives are flooding Congress with mail demanding that subsidies to keep the cost of living down be maintained.

Mrs. Norton pointed to a huge pile of letters and telegrams on her desk, and said that she knew other members of Congress were also being deluged with messages of support for subsidies.

Senator Robert Wagner, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, has received 6,000 communications on the subject of which only 12 oppose subsidies, she said. This estimate of Wagner's mail was confirmed by the Senator's office.

"America's housewives are staging a revolt against a lobby-ridden Congress," Mrs. Norton said. She condemned the farm bloc interests fighting subsidies, and said that she has received many letters from wives of bona fide farmers supporting subsidies.

A rather lukewarm defense of the subsidy program was made before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

Jones opposed proposals which were said to be circulating among administration Senators to postpone a decision on the subsidy issue for about 60 days. Jones called for immediate action.

Farm bloc spokesmen followed Jones to the witness stand. They included Charles W. Holman of the National Milk Producers Federation and Joe G. Montague, the plump, aggressive counsel of the Texas and Southwestern Cattleman's Association who has led the anti-subsidy lobby.

Starobin to Talk On 2 Parleys

An analysis of the momentous decisions of the United Nations conferences at Cairo and Tehran, among Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin, and Chiang Kai-shek, will be made this Sunday night, Dec. 12, at 8:30 P.M., by Joseph Starobin, of the Daily Worker Foreign Department.

Mr. Starobin is expected to give special attention to the problems of post-war Germany, which has already aroused controversy in this country.

The meeting takes place in the auditorium of the Workers School, 35 E. 12th St., second floor. Admission is 35 cents.

'... In Mutual Agreement with Gov't of Iran'

TEHRAN, Dec. 6 (UP).—The text of an Anglo-American-Soviet statement concerning Iran follows:

The President of the United States of America, the Premier of the USSR, and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, having consulted with each other and with the Prime Minister of Iran, desire to declare the mutual agreement of their three governments regarding relations with Iran.

The governments of the United States

of America, the USSR, and the United Kingdom recognize the assistance which Iran has given in the prosecution of the war against the common enemy, particularly by facilitating the transportation of supplies from overseas to the Soviet Union. The three governments realize that the war has caused special economic difficulties for Iran and they agreed that they will continue to make available to the Iranian government such economic assistance as may be possible, having regard to the heavy demands made upon them by their world-wide military operations and to the

worldwide shortage of transport, raw materials and supplies for civilian consumption.

With regard to the post-war period, the governments of the United States of America, the USSR, and the United Kingdom are in accord with the government of Iran that any economic problem confronting Iran at the close of hostilities should receive full consideration along with those of other members of the United Nations by conferences or international agencies, held or created, to deal with international economic matters.

The governments of the United States of America, the USSR and the United Kingdom are at one with the government of Iran in their desire for maintenance of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran. They count upon the participation of Iran, together with all other peace-loving nations, in the establishment of international peace, security and prosperity after the war, in accordance with the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to which all four governments have continued to subscribe.

U.S.-Finn Unionists: Oust Nazi Lackeys

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 6.—An appeal to the people of Finland to "drive the Nazis and their lackeys out of Finland," free political prisoners and "set up government free of Hitler's influence" was adopted by the Second National Conference of the Finnish-American Trade Unionists held here Dec. 5.

The conference also appealed to Finns in the U.S.A. to forge greater unity to achieve the "speedy victory of the United Nations and for a free, democratic, independent Finland."

The conference, unanimously urging President Roosevelt to accept nomination for a fourth term, stated in an open letter to the President: "Your appeal to the people of the satellite countries to rise in revolt against their oppressors is a clear call to our kinsmen in Europe which we Finnish-Americans heartily endorse."

"We are convinced that only the overthrow of the Ryti-Tanner-Mannerheim clique will open the way to a democratic and independent Finland."

"Once more we suggest that our government declare war on this criminal band which holds the people of Finland enslaved as the most effective action that our government can take to this end."

Sixty-eight delegates attended, including representatives of Ford Local 600, UAW, with 85,000 members; Packard Local 190, with 30,000, and the National Maritime Union, with 60,000.

Representatives from New York, New Jersey, Montana and the Midwest states, were present.

Golden Gate Rally Tonight

Lionel Hampton, Gene Krupa, Teddy Wilson and Benny Goodman will play together for the first time in years at the Golden Gate ballroom tonight (Tuesday).

In addition to that quartette of famous band leaders, there will be other top leaders and top bands of New York City.

Paul Robeson has consented to introduce Councilman-elect Davis and Judge Jonah Goldstein will introduce City Court Justice Francis E. Rivers. Other honored guests will be the elected political leaders in the Harlem area, the elected People's Candidates of Greater New York, including Councilman-elect Michael Quill, Peter V. Cacchione, Stanley Isaac, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, fighting opponent of the Poll Tax will also be honored.

Tickets are on sale at the offices of the Harlem newspapers and the headquarters of the People's Committee, 132 W. 138th St.

City Consumers Ask Subsidies Be Continued

Warning that "the cost of living will be increased by \$15,000,000 a year or approximately \$460 for each family," if food subsidies are not approved by Congress, City Councilman Stanley Isaac, called on consumers all over the United States to voice their protest against the defeat of the subsidy program.

Isaac spoke at a meeting of consumers and representatives of consumer organizations called by the Consumers Committee of the United Neighborhood Houses and the New York Consumer Council at the Newspaper Guild Hall last night.

Daniel T. Wooley, regional director of the Office of Price Administration (OPA), stressed that lowest income families would be hardest hit if subsidies are not put into effect.

Other speakers were Helen Hall, director of the Henry Street Settlement; Jack Krantz, representing Retail Food Associations; and Saul Milia, executive secretary of the New York CIO Industrial Council, and Councilman-elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. The meeting was chaired by Mildred A. Gutwillig.

Fuller details of the meeting will appear in tomorrow's paper.

AYD Holds Rally In B'klyn Tonight

The Brooklyn Division of the American Youth for Democracy is holding its first rally tonight (Tuesday) Pearl Harbor Day at Plaza Hall, 350 Flatbush Avenue Ext. The meeting is dedicated to the memory of Meyer Levin, Brooklyn hero who died in the service of his country.

The rally which starts at 7:30 P.M. will launch the AYD organizational campaign to enroll 5,000 new members by Feb. 22, 1944.

Gala entertainment has been arranged.

Nation Applauds; Defeatists Rage

(Continued from Page 1)

"fullest possible collaboration" in winning the war and the peace.

W. L. Mackenzie King, who arrived in Washington on an undisclosed mission said the Cairo and Tehran meetings mark the "dawn of a new world." He said the four powers now have full confidence in one another.

Taft also objects

But some Republican leaders, and their "poll-tax" friends were looking for flaws. Gerald K. Nye, R. of North Dakota, who told a Chicago audience recently that "fascism was not essentially aggressive," said the Tehran meeting "is significantly short of the direct language of the Cairo conference... on the subject of boundary and territorial claims on one part of the world."

Senator Robert Taft, R. of Ohio, whose wife just addressed a negotiated peace meeting in Philadelphia last Friday, objected to the part of the Tehran declarations which implied a "world family."

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D. of Louisiana, the chief filibusterer against the abolition of the poll-tax, said he was disappointed that "an apparent alliance has been made among Russia, England, and the United States."

He said he "didn't like alliances because as a rule, they breed secret treaties which in turn lead to suspicion on the part of other nations."

A Lot of People Knew It Before

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Finnish government has dropped all pretense of fighting a "separate war," and is openly avowing her full partnership with Hitler Germany, says a report from Stockholm to the N. Y. Times.

Commenting on reports from "reliable informants," the Times correspondent says that the Finnish ruling circles interpreted the Moscow Declarations as meaning that Finland must surrender unconditionally.

Cabinet members of the Finnish regime are reported as saying openly that Finland must fight on together with Germany come what may. All pretense of a "separate war" against the USSR only has been dropped by the Finnish radios and other propaganda agencies.

Brazil Patriots Ask Constitutional Gov't to Aid War

By Cyro Motta

In a special message President Vargas of Brazil recently stated that "we must work hard to win the war at any price, offering all our cooperation, energies, and blood." This is the main objective confronting all Brazilian patriots and all honest citizens. This statement embodies the desires and will of the whole nation.

The President also gave the assurance that "general elections will be called after the war" and fixed a date for the "return of Brazil to constitutional government."

President Vargas further guaranteed that Brazil's return to constitutional government will be accompanied by "guarantees of liberty and by ample ways for the Brazilian people to express its will."

All these pledges, as well as reports that a meeting of the "States Inventors" has been called to take the first steps in getting the election machinery ready, will be warmly received everywhere.

At the same time the declaration that constitutional government would be restored only after the war, is very disappointing.

DEMOCRACY NOW

We believe, on the contrary, that elections, with a forceful win-the-war program and with constitutional and democratic rights, would

release Brazil's potentialities, and is a national necessity.

It would strengthen the Vargas Government, giving it the devoted cooperation of all patriots, anti-fascists of all classes, all nationalities, all political and religious beliefs.

The conception that a return to constitutional government now will be detrimental to the country and will divert its energies from the main task of "winning the war" is not only mistaken but advances a policy that in practice works to the detriment of winning the war.

It saps national unity and Vargas' popular support so necessary to defeat the enemies abroad and at home.

Any compromise, hesitancy, or vacillation in this connection by Vargas works against the same objective which the President himself characterized as the main task before the nation—victory over fascism.

It allows the 5th Column, fascist elements in the government and armed forces to take advantage of the present situation for their own sinister purpose.

FASCIST INROADS

Once again, in the past two months, the fascist elements have made very disturbing inroads. They have been able to prevent the trials of anti-fascist leaders such as

Pedro Motta Lima, resulting in his imprisonment on a sentence imposed many years ago.

Many anti-fascist students have been arrested and the Sao Paulo University closed for a time. The Chief of Police, Colonel Alcides Etcheogoyan, was forced to present his resignation when he refused to order the arrest of anti-fascists.

The appointment of a reactionary to this post has of course aggravated the situation.

The fascist elements in the army are exerting all their pressure for the arrest of General Manoel Rabelo, who occupies one of the highest military positions in the army, following his public statement of support for the Three-Power Conference in Moscow.

General Rabelo, a beloved military figure, is the president of the Supreme Military Tribunal and president of the "Friends of America" Society, of which Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha is Vice-President.

GREAT TRADITIONS

Many of these fascist advances have not met the necessary resistance of the Vargas Government. Further, the 5th Column in Brazil boasts of having the support of certain important American financial circles and of influential elements in the American State Department.

Morrison's Alibi Gets Stormy Public Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

Zhiobin, Mogilev and Rogachev, the bulletin reported Soviet forces continued to wage offensive engagements "in the course of which a number of inhabited points were occupied."

The Soviet bulletin said that in the Kiev bulge, where the Germans have held a wedge in the Soviet lines for several weeks, the Red Army hurled back attacks by large forces of German tanks and infantry in the Chernyakhov area.

It reported that in Sunday's fighting Soviet forces destroyed 33 German tanks and shot down 28 planes.

Moscow reports said the Red Army was hurling back mounting German counter-attacks as the bad weather hampered the Soviet supply systems. The Germans were reported regrouping their forces and improving their defenses in an effort to recapture the initiative and restore their Dnieper winter line.

The weather showed no signs of improvement with the mud bogging down the armies and grounding airplanes. Moscow reported winter was unusually late this year, contrasting with conditions two years ago when extreme cold and deep snows enabled the Red Army to launch its first great offensive, flinging the Germans back from the gates of Moscow.

Dispatches from the Soviet capital indicated the Red Army was hoping for an abrupt change in the weather to freeze the steppes, marshes and rivers and enable the Red Army to use its excellent equipment.

Donini Speaks Here Tonight

Prof. Ambrogio Donini, editor of the anti-fascist Italian-American newspaper, L'Unita del Popolo, and former professor at the University of Rome, will address a mass meeting, under the auspices of the East Side Club of the Communist Party, at 5 Rutgers Street, corner East Broadway, tonight, December 7th, at 8:30 P.M., on the subject, "Developing Democracy in Italy."

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Soviets Blast Fascist Pole Gov't

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (UP).—The Soviet publication War and the Working Class today excoriated the Polish Government in London for what it called its "consistent pro-Nazi, anti-Soviet" campaign.

The organ bitterly denounced the government of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and its War Minister, Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, "That gallant fascist whose accession has opened a new era of systematic murders of Polish Partisans pursuant to the direct official instigation of Sosnkowski."

The attack against Poland was made in an article by the noted Soviet historian and academician, Eugene Tarle.

Tarle asked the Poles to choose whether they would support Germany or the Red Army. Reiterating the Soviet position for a free, strong and democratic Poland, he said that Poles fighting with the Red Army were the real representatives of the Polish people and already had made their choice.

"The men of the Kosciuszko division fighting on our side and already marching on the highway to Warsaw have made their decision," Tarle wrote. "Not Sosnkowski, but the partisans whom Sosnkowski is killing to delight the Nazi press, represent Poland's future and hope."

In an editorial the publication warned Finland, Hungary and Rumania that they would suffer the same harsh fate of Germany if they did not abandon the Axis.

It said the Axis satellites still hoped that certain "irresponsible" political meddlers in Britain and America would save them from their "inevitable" fate.

Group Visits Brewster Plant

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UP).—A special House Naval Affairs Investigating Subcommittee paid a surprise visit to the Johnsview, Pa., plant of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation today and Acting Chairman F. Edward Herbert, D., La., returned to Washington "dismayed and discouraged."

Reargue Case of Texas Vote

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (UP).—The Supreme Court today ordered reargument of a case involving the right of Negroes to vote in Democratic primary elections in Texas and granted the State permission to file briefs and participate in oral arguments. The State was not permitted when the case was argued orally two weeks ago.

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SAVE PAPER—HELP SAVE

Kings Jury Hears 'Hitler Aryanism' Assailed FDR Tells Troops Of Iran Success

Negro Addresses Body in Court

By John Meldon

A body blow to bigotry and a scathing rebuke to the forces behind the Bedford-Stuyvesant "crime wave" was administered in a Brooklyn court room yesterday morning.

A courageous Negro probation officer, Henry E. Ashcroft, established judicial precedent when he addressed the incoming white Kings County Grand Jury. He addressed the jury at the invitation of Brooklyn County Judge Nathan R. Sobel. Mr. Ashcroft made the speech yesterday that he was howled down for making at a meeting of the Midtown Civic League in Brooklyn on Sunday, Nov. 21, when that organization met to "demand action" upon the alleged crime wave in the Negro Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn and used the meeting for a frenzied attack upon the Negro people that would have done a Klan rally justice.

Meanwhile, Judge Sobel warned the incoming Grand Jury to avoid the perils created by the August Grand Jury when the latter issued its now notorious presentment alleging a "crime wave" in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. Speaking of the dangers in the presentment—a danger which is far greater than the evil to be corrected. "The presentment, he said, 'not in words, but in effect, indicates an entire people for the faults of a very, very few.'

BLASTS "CRIME WAVE" HOAX

"It places a great body of decent law-abiding Negroes in a most humiliating position; it stirs up resentment, hatred and fear."

Judge Sobel blasted the "crime wave" hoax which resulted in virtually blockading the Negro community by citing actual crime statistics:

"The records of this court indicate," Judge Sobel said, "that this year only 220 Negroes have been convicted of felonies committed in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. This constitutes less than one-fifth of one per cent of the youth and adult population of that area."

The crowded court room and the members of the incoming Grand Jury got the full significance and impact of Judge Sobel's remarks when he said:

"But, crime is an economic disease. Who is so ignorant who would contend that any one race has a greater propensity for crime than another? This is singularly like the Hitler doctrine of Aryan superiority."

The August Grand Jury's "defamation of an entire race is an insult to democracy," the Judge declared.

Noticeably absent from the dramatic court room incident were members of the August jury whom Judge Sobel invited to hear Mr. Ashcroft's speech, and leaders of the press campaign which smeared the Negro population, such as Sumner Sirtl, Midtown Civic League president and stooge for big Brooklyn realty interests; Mgr. John L. Belford, foe of the Stuyvesant-Bedford Negro population, and other "crime wave" crusaders.

As the new jury members in the court room listened intently to Mr. Ashcroft's speech, he outlined the circumstances which led to his being gagged and almost thrown out bodily at the Nov. 21 meeting organized by Sirtl. Speaking of the press smear against the citizens of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Mr. Ashcroft declared:

LAUDS CIVIL COUNCIL

"The colored people residing in the real Bedford-Stuyvesant district have had their pride hurt, their sensibilities wounded, their intelligence overlooked and their daily livelihood endangered as a result of the incite and acid language of the August Grand Jury's presentment. . . . Repressive measures never solved social problems in any group, anytime, anywhere."

LIEBMAN RESIGNS

A new development in the Bedford-Stuyvesant situation yesterday was the resignation from the police force of patrolman David Liebman. Liebman spoke at the Nov. 21 Midtown Civic League meeting and charged that the morale of the police department, under Mayor LaGuardia's leadership "is at the lowest level in years. During his speech he referred to the Negro people as 'sunburned.' Later he was ordered to face a trial before the Civil Service Commission for having concealed the fact that he had been an inmate of an insane asylum before getting on the police force.

Negro and white leaders yesterday continued preparations for several mass rallies and radio broadcasts to bring the real truth of the Bedford-Stuyvesant situation to the general public. Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, vice-president of the United Parents' Association, will broadcast over station WNYC (twilight) at 5:45. A mass rally will be held by the Brooklyn Inter-Racial Assembly at the First AME Zion Church, Tompkins Ave. and McDonough St., Brooklyn. Mayor LaGuardia and others have been invited to speak.

AMERICA'S TWO YEARS OF WAR



Japan's outer bastions in the Pacific were reduced in a series of bloody battles while the U. S. Air Force in China was beginning to make its increasing power felt against the Japanese invaders.

Our Air Fleet, ready for battle, rose from a low of 5,000 in 1941 to a formidable fighting force of 17,000 planes by the end of 1942. By Jan. 1, 1944, we will have 35,000 combat planes available on all fronts.

First invasion of Europe proper began when, Africa conquered, the American and British armies stormed the Straits of Messina and the Salerno beachhead to begin a long and tedious march on Rome.

While Europe awaited the inevitable assault from Britain, Uncle Sam's forces in the Pacific struck again, this time ousting the Japanese from the Gilbert Islands, on the way to the key Truk base.

Why GOP Killed the Soldiers-Vote Bill

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican high-command knew well in advance about the Gallup poll showing an almost two to one Democratic trend among the nation's soldiers.

And this was an important factor governing the decision of Republican senators to deny 10,000,000 servicemen their right to vote in the 1944 elections.

Sunday papers carried a Gallup poll which showed 61 per cent of the servicemen favor the Democratic party in the coming Presidential election as against 39 per cent for the Republicans.

SOLDIERS OPPOSE GOP

Dr. George Gallup stated that the survey made by his Institute of public opinion showed a very close election in 1944 with men in uniform having it in their power "to break the deadlock."

But several weeks ago Dr. Gallup sent newspaper editors who subscribe to his service a confidential memorandum which revealed the results of the survey among servicemen made public yesterday.

Editors were asked not to publish the information, and were told that while the survey was limited in scope and was not conclusive it showed a definite Democratic swing among servicemen.

The Republican National Committee promptly learned of his survey from numerous Republican editors and publishers. And a marked swing against the soldier vote bill among Republican Senators became evident.

On Nov. 5 Harrison E. Spangler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, appeared before the Senate privileges and elections committee and endorsed the Lucas-Green bill to set up Federal machinery to facilitate the soldier vote.

GOP CONSPIRACY

There was a definite cooling off when the Lucas-Green bill hit the Senate floor a few days ago. Republican senators sponsored amendments to cripple the soldier vote bill, and hinted darkly that it was all

Collins, AFL Leader, OK's Fourth Term

William Collins, AFL national representative in New York, has endorsed President Roosevelt for election in 1944.

Collins, addressing the Central Trades and Labor Council Thursday night, on his duties on the Regional War Labor Board of which he is a member, told how employers argue against wage increases as inconsistent with the President's anti-inflation program.

"I tell them I voted for President Roosevelt in 1936 and 1940, and if he runs again, I'll vote for him again in 1944," Collins declared. His remarks brought down the house.

The role of John L. Lewis was brought home to the AFL delegates at the same meeting when John Goodman of Local 144 Hotel Front Service, discussed attempts to lead school custodial employees out on strike.

The United Construction Workers which called the strike has nothing to do with the CEO but is a part of Lewis' catch-all District 50 of the United Mine Workers, Goodman pointed out. He reminded them that custodial employees had just won a raise negotiated for them by the AFL Building Service Employees which the Lewis outfit was raiding.

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FDR Tells Troops Of Iran Success

CAIRO, Dec. 6 (UP).—President Roosevelt in two speeches to American soldiers in Iran said that he, Premier Joseph Stalin and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at a "very successful" Iran Conference made plans to win the war as soon as possible and work for a world "for our children" in which war would cease to be a necessity, it was announced today.

Early last Thursday, just before he left Tehran, the President addressed "walking patients at an American post hospital and later American troops at an Iran base."

"I have had conferences with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill during the past four days—very successful, too—laying plans in so far as we can to make it unnecessary for us again to have Americans in Iran just as long as we and our children live," the President said to the men at the hospital.

"I got here four days ago to meet with the Marshal of the Soviet Union and the Prime Minister of Great Britain to try to do two things," the President said to the troops gathering.

"The first was to lay military plans for cooperation between our three nations looking forward to winning the war just as fast as we possibly can and I think we have made progress toward that end."

"Our other purpose was to talk over world conditions after the war—to try to plan for a world for our children when war would cease to be a necessity. We have made great progress in that also. But of course the first thing is to win the war."

Telling the men about the conference, the President said of plans for a warless world:

"I think that is worth fighting for, even being sick for in Iran."

"If you had said to me or I had said to you three years ago we would meet in Iran today we should probably have said we were completely crazy," the President said in his second speech.

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First ITU Returns Against AFL Reentry

By Dorothy Loeb

First returns in the International Typographical Union referendum on reaffiliation to the American Federation of Labor show 12,162 votes against return and 9,044 for it.

These figures, based on results in 68 locals, including some of the largest, are inconclusive because they cover less than half the membership. Final results are expected in a few days. The ITU was suspended from the AFL in 1940 because of refusal to pay an assessment to fight the CIO. Reaffiliation was one of the three items that came before the printers in their Nov. 30 referendum. Results on proposition No. 3—involving controversy over the union journal—indicate a probable win for Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph in his inner union row with President Claude Baker.

This proposition—viewed by the membership as strictly a curtain-raiser for union elections next May when Randolph, head of the ITU Progressive Party, will oppose Baker, leader of the Independent—would give Randolph complete control of the union publication. Returns on this proposition, based on the same 68 locals, show 12,121 votes for the Secretary-Treasurer to 10,525 for the President.

INTERNAL CONTROVERSY
In the course of the controversy between Baker and Randolph, the union journal was suspended for approximately four months and an October issue, permitting the referendum to be held according to constitutional laws, was only made possible when local unions got together and guaranteed to finance it. Irrespective of how the AFL referendum vote goes, victory for Randolph on this question would be

viewed by many, according to reliable sources, as a rebuff to those who seek reaffiliation in order to line up with reactionaries in the AFL Executive Council. Randolph expressed himself on earlier occasions as opposed to return because of this reactionary leadership and the drive for reaffiliation is generally considered a Baker campaign although others have supported it for diverse reasons.

A third item on which printers voted in Nov. 30 referendum would, if approved, increase the assessment for the printers' home by 10 cents a month. The vote on this question, based on the same 68 locals, so far is 14,307 for, and 8,175 against.

On the referendum, the printers home question was item No. 1; the AFL reaffiliation, No. 2, and the Randolph-Baker journal controversy, No. 3. A yes vote meant for the 10 cent assessment, for reaffiliation, and for Baker's joint control with Randolph of the journal.

Using these designations, here are results from some of the major cities:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Cleveland	342	287	393
Albany	218	226	185
Washington	327	289	272
San Francisco	475	230	168
Philadelphia	411	321	402
New York	360	1245	2358
Boston	580	312	397
N. Y. Mailers	271	103	255
Toronto	358	300	320

Reject Socialist 'Peace' Ads

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—It was revealed here today that unsuccessful efforts were made by Dr. George Hartmann, Norman Thomas "socialist," on behalf of the local chapter of the Fellowship of Reconciliation to place posters in all Boston subways and trolley cars calling for negotiated peace with the fascists.

This is the organization which sponsored a negotiated peace conference in Philadelphia last week. At this conference demands for an immediate political "peace" offensive were made by Norman Thomas and Mrs. Robert Taft, wife of the notorious GOP defector.

Hartmann, now teaching at Harvard University in Cambridge, in a statement to the press followed the Hearst-McCormick line that "President Roosevelt's demands for an unconditional surrender are nothing less than a death sentence for thousands of young men."

The fascists "won't accept unconditional surrender and I don't think they should," Hartmann mouthed. The poster as planned featured excerpts from an address by Pope Pius XII, prefacing these with the assertion that they constituted a "noble and solemn appeal for an immediate negotiated peace."

When questioned by reporters Hartmann admitted that the committee was not Catholic, but that these posters were intended as a "trial balloon."

Henry Gascoigne, local manager of the National Transit ads rejected the posters as "controversial."

Mexico Manpower To Aid U. S. in '44

(By Allied Labor News)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 6.—More than 100,000 Mexican and other Latin American workers will go to the United States in 1944 to help make up for labor shortages in southwestern U.S., it was learned here this week.

Approximately 70,000, mainly agricultural and railway workers, are expected to come from Mexico. Skilled workers will also be "loaned" to the U.S. from Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Honduras, Colombia, El Salvador and Costa Rica.

According to information received here from the U.S. War Manpower Commission, about 35,000 skilled workers from Latin America will be needed in the U.S. in 1944.

Recruiting is expected to begin in Mexico by mid-January, in the first group of workers probably leaving for the U.S. by the first of February. H. F. Brown, representing the U.S. War Food Administration, is now in Mexico City to make preliminary arrangements.

Conditions under which these workers will be employed by private concerns are expected to be similar to those provided for in the 1943 Mexican-U.S. treaty, which specified that workers would be guaranteed job security during employment and would be entitled to the same working conditions as U.S. labor in the same area. During 1943, this amounted to an average wage of slightly more than 30 cents an hour for agricultural labor.

Mexican workers also made special arrangements with their government, by which they deposited a percentage of their savings with the Bank of Mexico, to be drawn on when they returned to this country.

A large majority of the more than 60,000 workers who went to the U.S. for the 1943 agricultural season have already returned home. Agricultural labor contracts terminate on Dec. 15. A small number of railroad workers are expected to remain at their tasks in the U.S. throughout the winter, however.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 50¢ per line (10 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P. M.

Tonight

REMEMBER GOLDEN GATE—Ben Davis Pre-Victory Party? We plan to top it. Terrible, colossal, gigantic are mild terms to describe the People's Committee. All-Star Ball. Tuesday, Dec. 7 at Golden Gate. A. C. Powell, chairman. \$1.00 adm. Tickets at Workers Bookshop, 80 E. 12th St.

Coming

HEAR BEN DAVIS speak on "Combating Anti-Semitism." Other speakers: Rev. Ben Richardson, Rabbi Max Peilman, and Labor Attorney, Thursday, Dec. 9, 8:30 P. M. Hotel Newton, Broadway and 94th St. 35 A. D. Thursday Forum Adm. 25c.

WORKERS SCHOOL presents

Joseph Starobin

Daily Worker Foreign Department

ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL, STALIN, CHIANG KAI-SHEK CONFERENCE

Workers School Auditorium

35 East 12th St., 2nd Floor

Sunday, December 12 at 8:00 P. M.

ADMISSION 35c

'When Workers Strike, Soldiers Die' --- Tobin

Jersey CIO Balks DeLorenzo Disruption

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Dec. 6.—Delegates of Brewster, Local 365, United Automobile Workers, were isolated yesterday on the main issues before the New Jersey CIO convention, just as they encountered similar defeat at the New York and Pennsylvania conventions of the CIO.

The local, paralyzed by Trotskyist-Socialist leaders, and headed by Thomas DeLorenzo, has headquarters in New York, but covers Long Island City, Newark and Johnsville, Pa., plants. Because of this, its delegates participate in conventions of all three states.

When the vote on the resolution reaffirming labor's no-strike pledge was called, Delegate Feldman of Local 365 tried every trick of demagoguery and backward prejudice. But only some dozen persons, few outside the Brewster delegation, voted against it.

One of the tricks Feldman tried that evoked loud booms from the convention floor, was to compare the Soviet Union with Germany and Japan as "all totalitarian and strikeless."

When the resolution in favor of subsidies came on the floor, Bernard Rifkin of Local 365, shouted very loudly against "going to Washington" claiming that pressure upon members of Congress had brought no good to labor, and that "only an independent labor party" is the solution. Many delegates just shrugged their shoulders wondering if he expected them to just sit back and do nothing until the so-called "labor party" is born.

HIT DOWN ON STRIKES

Local 365 delegates sought comfort in some ambiguous language of a resolution adopted earlier calling for wage adjustments. They read into it a possibility of resorting to strikes. It was after several of their speeches, that Ewald Sanders, regional CIO director took the floor and put the issue squarely as one of supporting the policy of President Philip Murray or "John L. Lewis" and the defunctists. When Sanders concluded the speech, New Jersey CIO president Irving Abramson promised that a special no-strike resolution would be allowed on the floor later in the convention.

Local 365 figured once more, when a resolution condemning the Vinson Committee of the House, now investigating Brewster production, was adopted unanimously. That resolution confined itself to pointing out that the House committee was turned into a "rostrum for attacks against labor in general." When one delegate called attention to the violations of the no-strike pledge by the local leadership, Abramson said that the only issue in the resolution is the anti-labor policy of the House committee.

Local 365 delegates found themselves in the isolation corner during every outburst of applause for the President, notably when Sgt. Peter Flynn, former president of the Kearny shipyard workers spoke, and when Walter Barry of the United Electrical, Radio and Ma-

chine Workers, called for a fourth term. Election of officers had members of the executive board showed unity. Abramson was re-elected president and Carl Holderman, secretary-treasurer, for another term.

Election of James McLeish to the third vice-presidency representing the UE, was among the changes. Seven vice-presidents and 27 board members were elected.

ACA Asks Union Freeze in Wire Industry

A program of united efforts by all unions representing Western Union employees for the duration has been put forward by the American Communications Association, CIO.

The ACA is collective bargaining agent for all workers employed by Postal Telegraph, before its merger with Western Union, and for large groups of Western Union's original employees as well.

The CIO union's program was advanced as the Commercial Telegraphers Union, AFL, one of several other unions in the field, pressed for a new National Labor Relations Board election because of the merger.

"If we were not at the ACA, would welcome the election," says the CIO statement. "The ACA will win such an election without any difficulty whenever it is held."

However, the union says, a poll now would be injurious to the war effort and ruinous to the best interests of the employees. It proposes a question of cooperation between Federal and State governments to make it possible for those in the military service to vote.

Brownsville to Honor Leaders

Brownsville Negro and white citizens who have contributed to the war effort by their public activities will be honored at a testimonial dinner tomorrow (Wednesday) night at the Brownsville Community Center, 128 Watkins St., at 7 o'clock.

Those to be honored are Attorney Milton J. Goell, of the Brownsville Neighborhood Council; Myron D. Blanchard, of the Young Women's Hebrew Association; Thomas J. Watkins, of the Pitkin Ave. Merchants Association; Miss Rhea Glauber, of the CIO Community Council, and Mrs. Sadie Deroskin, of the International Workers' Order.

Press Smear of White Collar Workers Is Anti-FDR Move, FAECT Told

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The recent press drive to isolate white collar employees from the organized labor movement is "just a certain raiser on the 1944 election campaign," Lewis Alan Berne, president, told the seventh annual convention of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, at the Hotel Broadwood here. The convention ended Sunday.

Berne ridiculed the sudden concern of anti-labor newspapers for the economic plight of office workers and technicians.

"These lamentations have a rather curious direction," he told the delegates. "They mean about the high wages paid industrial workers, and the new wage demands of production unions and predict that this will bring about a fearsome inflation."

The FAECT president said that one truth adduced from these articles is that white collarists are the only answer. Ascribing the new found press and radio interest in the situation to political aims, Berne said that "the fight against a decent post-war world has begun."

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY

"Dark forces seek to drive a wedge between labor and the white collar and middle class, fearful of a unity which would guarantee a continuation of the policies and administration of President Roosevelt," he warned.

Berne called for vigorous organizational, educational and wage improvement campaigns both to solve the immediate problems in the technical field and to defeat the anti-Roosevelt maneuver, aimed at

placing a Republican reactionary in the White House in 1944.

The FAECT has begun to press for a Congressional inquiry, under proper sponsorship, "into the plight of the white collar worker, Berne announced, and is initiating a program for mass participation on wages within a few weeks.

His address opened with a declaration hailing the achievements of the Moscow conference and pointing to the recent meetings of Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek and Stalin and as new evidence of the firm unity of the United Nations.

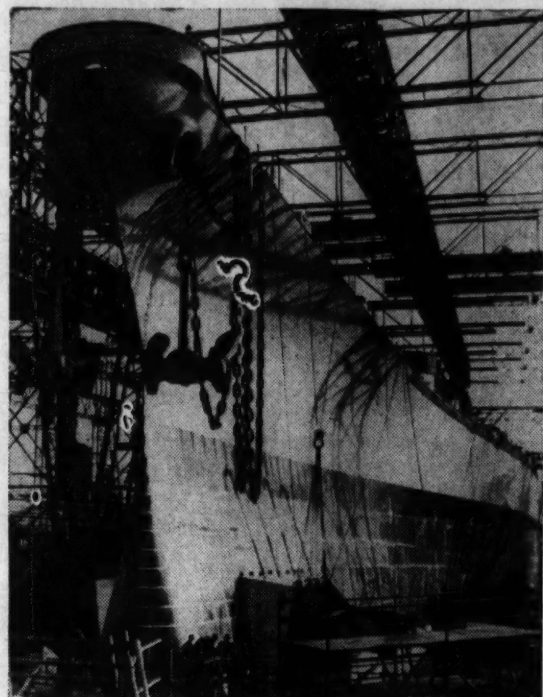
Approximately 75 delegates, representing a membership of over 5,000, attended the three-day convention.

Resolutions on wages, utilization of technical skills for fullest production of the war and post-war planning, received delegates' chief attention.

The convention hailed the decisions of the Moscow conference and the more recent sessions of the "Big Three" as laying the basis for permanent international collaboration. At the same time, it urged all possible steps for international labor unity. The British Association of Building Technicians, in convention in London at the same time, short-wave a greeting to the FAECT direct to the Hotel Broadwood. A greeting was also received from Soviet labor.

Other resolutions hailed the war leadership of President Roosevelt and CIO President Philip Murray, reaffirmed labor's no-strike pledge, demanding training facilities, equal pay and child care facilities to ease the burden for working mothers and introduce more women into industry; supported the CIO Political Action Committee and proposed its application to the special session.

A Reminder to the Japanese



As a reminder to the Japanese of the growing American naval power, the Wisconsin, 50,000-ton battleship is being launched today, Dec. 7, the second anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The battleship is the third of its class.

Murray Assails Soldier-Vote Foes

(Continued from Page 1)

Capital, and was expected to be focused into a definite whirlwind campaign behind the soldier vote bill at the conference of labor, Negro and church groups called by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax which will meet here tomorrow.

Rep. Eugene Worley's soldier vote bill, similar to the Lucas-Green bill, is being bottled up by a Republican-poll taxer coalition on the House Elections Committee led by Rep. John Rankin.

Worley has split with his poll-tax colleagues to support the measure. Sticking by his guns, Worley denied today the allegation of poll taxers that State's rights were jeopardized by the soldier vote.

"It isn't a question of State's rights," he said. "It is merely a question of cooperation between Federal and State governments to make it possible for those in the military service to vote."

Rep. Rankin was arrogantly triumphant after his victory in the Senate on Friday which he supervised personally in the Senate Chamber.

When Rep. Will Rogers, Jr., California Democrat, got up on the House floor, to denounce the Senate action, Rankin insisted that he was out of order and heckled the Californian so that he was unable to complete his statement.

'Not Too Late' For Real Tax Plan

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—CIO President Philip Murray told the Senate Finance Committee today that it is "not too late" for the adoption of a bona fide war tax program.

Murray emphasized that "huge amounts of money are needed to carry this war to a swift conclusion," and pointed out that "huge profits are being accumulated by the large corporations in open and hidden forms on their books are left to go untaxed."

He warned that spokesmen for these corporations will "redouble their pressure next year and each year thereafter" to place the tax burden on low income groups.

Murray protested strongly against the sneaky rider inserted in the House bill requiring labor organizations to fill out income tax returns. This was part of the Smith anti-labor bill, but was finally rejected by Congress.

The CIO chief protested particularly "against the tactic of legislation by parliamentary maneuver which has been resorted to with increasing frequency in recent months."

Bullitt Clique Seeks to Oust Elected Negro

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—A court action to upset the recent election of the Democratic ticket of one of the city's leading Negro magistrates, Joseph Rainey, in favor of a defeated white Democrat, Thomas O'Hara, has behind it the same ultra reactionaries Farley-Bullitt wing of the local Democratic machine that engineered the recent Bullitt campaign and comes at a time when pro-fascists are intensifying their anti-Negro and anti-Jewish incitement.

This charge was made today at a meeting of Young America by Arthur Fausett, Negro leader. He disclosed, for the first time that the anti-Negro suit had been filed. The case comes up Wednesday. Young America will be one of the organizations, Fausett said to fight this reactionary attack as a blow at national unity for the war effort and a free election. Rainey's victory, he added, will be maintained.

Fausett said that the attempt to incite racial hatred would be fought not only in the courts, but in a mass campaign throughout the city for greater unity.

Rainey topped the other four Democratic candidates for magistrate with three out of the four Democratic candidates to be elected. He ran some 3,000 votes ahead of O'Hara.

Judge Warns of KKK Menace

Justice Myles Paige, of Special Sessions, warned Catholic social workers last Sunday that they must help combat fascist organizations like the Ku Klux Klan.

"The principles of the Klan," he pointed out, "are the same as the principles of Nazism and Fascism which we are fighting in this war."

The occasion for Mr. Paige's talk was the ninth communion breakfast of the Catholic Social Workers Guild at the Hotel Astor.

Justice Paige, a Negro and a Catholic, recalled the rise of the Klan after the last war and urged Catholics to help see to it that the same thing does not happen again.

Will He Address His No-Strike Plea To Lewis Too?

By George Morris

"When workers quit soldiers die" reads the head over an appeal of President Daniel J. Tobin to the membership of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the December issue of the union's journal.

Under it is another headline which says:

"Tell that to the rat who advocates strikes."

Mr. Tobin makes no direct reference to the recent general strike of coal miners called by John L. Lewis, nor does he estimate the number of battlefield deaths that should be charged to the mine strike. Mr. Tobin is the chairman of the AFL's committee which is scheduled to meet on Dec. 10 and once again pass upon Lewis' application to re-enter the AFL. Final decision on the matter is expected at the AFL Council meeting in January.

"Tell that to the rat who advocates strikes that the blood of those young men across the seas fighting a fight for our freedom will not be on your hands nor on your conscience," reads the concluding paragraph of Mr. Tobin's appeal and he made it bold-faced in 14 point cap letters.

"And when this conflict is ended you can look into the eyes of your children and into the faces of the mothers whose sons did not return and tell them you did not help to kill their boys by stopping work."

WILL HE TELL IT TO LEWIS?

Will Mr. Tobin turn to John L. and tell it to him as he tells it to the 600,000 members of his union? "What good is all the money that you get or that you can save; what good is all the glory and the patting on the back that you give yourself, if we lose this war?" asks the labor chairman of President Roosevelt's three campaigns, in another part of the appeal.

"Everything you have will be wiped out if we lose the war."

"The trouble in our country is that everybody believes there is no chance for us to lose the war. Overconfidence is one of the greatest weaknesses a nation can possess."

"I have repeatedly said that Frenchmen—I mean the politicians of France—were worse than those who were in a trance as a result of opium. They were doped completely with their Maginot line as time has since proven."

"No one can make me believe that if truck drivers or coal miners fully understood the danger of stopping work because of some grievance, that they would stop work and risk the lives of our men who are defending our country and the world on innumerable battlefronts."

"You saw in the papers the other day where 60 of our bombers did not return from one single raid made on Germany. Each of those bombers carried at least ten men whom it had taken months to train for such dangerous work. This is happening every day."

"This is only a drop in the bucket compared to what is going to happen and the price we will have to pay."

NO-STRIKE APPEAL

"How then can you on trucks, or in the fields, or in the factories, or in the mines, stop work for one day and thereby prolong the war perhaps six months or a year longer than it should last?"

Tobin notes that the IBT has 102,000 in the armed services. "Those are straightforward words from the president of the AFL's largest union. The only logical conclusion that one can draw from them is that he is duty-bound to fight against admission of the man who defiantly called four general strikes of the country's most basic industry. Unless he leads such a fight against Lewis, his own members will regard his appeal as just empty language."

This is not a question involving admission of 300,000 coal miners, for Tobin knows well that they have not had an opportunity to express themselves in affiliation to either CIO or AFL, or neither. It is solely a move by Lewis to receive an AFL label upon his treacherous work and to strengthen like-minded groups within the AFL's high council.

All labor will watch Mr. Tobin to see if he means the words that so boldly headline his appeal in the December issue of the "Teamster."

WRA Editor Hits Press Distortion

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6 (UP).

Harry Weiss, editor of the War Relocation Authority publication, "Midwest Frontiers," labeled the attacks on an article asking interned Japanese to teach Midwestern farmers cleanliness and efficient agricultural practices "vicious distortion."

"All I can say," Weiss announced when informed by United Press of attacks by Congressmen and farm leaders on the article, "I feel the issue is being built around a couple of paragraphs that out of context lay themselves open to wide distortion and which can hardly be mistaken for anything as vicious as it has been made."

Paterson Mayor Gets Labor Price Plan

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 6.—A seven point program for price control was submitted to Mayor William P. Murray of the city by a large labor delegation recently.

The delegation was initiated and led by the largest union in Passaic County, Curtiss Wright, United Auto Workers Local 669. The delegation included George Nejme and Peter Betar of the Textile Workers Union; Harry Bornstein, of the ILGWU; Stanley Atkowitz of the American Federation of Hosiery workers; Oakley Evans, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Louis Capucci, Dyers Local 1733; Max Greenberg, Seymour Holub, United Retail Employees; Emil Asher and Richard Shenton from the United Electric Radio and Machine Workers.

The program outlined was as follows:

1—Sponsor a representative committee to combat black markets.

2—Setup a consumers committee in the local defense council.

3—Set aside one week called "Consumer Home Front Pledge Week" and ask the mayor to use all forces available to his command in educating the people on the purposes and effects of price control.

4—Name a Paterson delegate to a conference in Washington on Dec. 9 to discuss consumer interests.

5—Secure the Mayor's endorsement of a local consumers council.

6—Secure permission to a booth in front of City Hall or nearby area to get signatures on petitions supporting subsidies.

7—Have Paterson establish an ordinance imposing penalties for violation of price ceilings.

The Mayor asked for time to consider the union proposal.

UE Demands Safeguards at West. Electric

Charging that the explosion at Western Electric Company's Hudson St. plant which killed two and injured 38 might easily have been turned into a panic on the scale of the Boston Coconut Grove disaster, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, yesterday called on management to join with other groups and the Fire Department to work out safety measures.

The UE, which is organizing Western Electric's 3,000 Hudson St. plant workers into the CIO, said that many have been afraid to return to their jobs since a blast rocked the building Tuesday morning.

Investigation showed, the CIO union said, that emergency doors were locked and stairs leading to the only available means of exit were so congested after the explosion that there was grave danger of a repetition of the Boston disaster.

"The union has repeatedly asked the company, which uses inflammable gases in the production of war equipment, to correct these violations of safety measures," said Archer Coles, UE field organizer.

"To restore the plant to full production and prevent similar occurrences, the union feels that a thorough safety and health program must be worked out in cooperation with the company, the Employees Association, and the Fire Department without delay."

The Western Electric Employees Association has been described as a company union.

U. S. Germans To Hold Dance

The Victory Ball of the German American League for Culture will be held Sunday Dec. 19th in the main Ball Room of Irving Plaza. The entertainment will be provided by the Arbelter Saenger, Radechek Singing Society, the Carl Schurz Group, the Polish Theatre Group and others. Fred Bledenkapp will speak.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words) Daily Sunday
1 time 5¢ 10¢
2 times 10¢ 20¢
3 times 15¢ 30¢
4 times 20¢ 40¢
5 times 25¢ 50¢
6 times 30¢ 60¢
7 times 35¢ 70¢
8 times 40¢ 80¢
9 times 45¢ 90¢
10 times 50¢ 1.00
DEADLINE: 4 P. M. Daily, For Sunday Wednesday 12 noon; For Monday, Saturday 12 Noon.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)
YOUNG MAN to share small modern apartment, 15 minutes from Midtown, Write Box 111, c/o Daily Worker.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT (Manhattan)
117th St. Furnished, single studios, with or without private lavatory. Elevator and phone. M.O.N.U.M.E.N.T. 2-6167.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Brooklyn)
SIMPSON ST., 925 (Apt. 63). Front room, couple, kitchen, elevator. \$4 a week.

BLOOD DON

WORKER SPORTS

Oklahoma A. & M.
On Way for Garden
Court Opener

Henry "Hank" Iba, the basketball coach at Oklahoma A. & M. has been here so often with his Aggie squads that the New York coaches have begun to look upon him as one of their own group. Certainly his relations with them couldn't have been closer were he a home grown product, nor could they hold him in higher professional regard.

The squad with which he will again challenge City College in Madison Square Garden next Tuesday night is the seventh he has brought to New York. It is the fifth game of the City College series, and on two occasions his Aggies were invited to play in the Metropolitan Intercollegiate Invitation tourney. The record is outstanding. The Iba pupils got to the semi-final round in each of their tournament appearances and in regular season competition here they have been beaten only once, by the Beavers two years ago. His teams have always been noted for their drive and that the Aggie-City game is annually the season's opening night, attraction attests to their popularity with the fans.

This year's inaugural, by the way, reproduces exactly last year's opening program. In the other half of the double header, first of the sixteen on the Garden schedule for the year, the L. I. U. Blackbirds will again play the Cougars of Brigham Young University.

Over the seventeen years he has been coaching, Iba has compiled a batting average only a few points short of .800, a record comparable with any in the nation. The exact average is .795, 330 victories against only 85 defeats. Several of his playing developments, among them Merle Rousey, Dick Krueger, Vern Schertfeger and Len Eggleston won All-America recognition.

Reports from Stillwater indicate that he has come up with another strong team. Though, like all court coaches this year, he will have to lean heavily upon freshman talent his squad has considerable veteran balance. The Garden spectators will be particularly interested in another look at Bob "Footballs" Kurland, the seven foot veteran who made his New York debut as a freshman last year.

Two other seniors, Howard Doyle, and Fred Burdette are the team's solid men, however. Doyle left college after starting on the crack 1939-1940 team, but has returned this year to complete his education. Burdette is a native Kentuckian, a six foot five inch 195 pounder, who is noted for his aggressive backboard and rebound play. The Aggies play the Tinker Field (Oklahoma City air depot) tonight, and will head East tomorrow. Like the Brigham Young Cougars, the Oklahomaans will open their Eastern swing at Buffalo, on Saturday night. On that program Brigham Young is to play Canisius, and the Aggies Westminster.

the
Roundup

By Phil Gordon

That photo appearing in the sport pages yesterday showing the Giants' Bill Paschal and the Redskins' Sammy Baugh racing neck and neck for the goal line—the Redskins goal line—is one of the best we've ever seen. That run came in the last period when the score was 10-7 in favor of Washington. It brought victory to the Redskins and another crack at the Giants next week. Should the Giants take that one they will then face the Redskins in a playoff game to determine who will meet the Bears for the pro title.

Anyway, to get back to that picture of the 53-yard run, Paschal is shown tearing downfield, nearing the 30-yard mark. Running alongside of him is the marvelous Sammy Baugh, who, amazingly, is not even looking at Paschal. Sammy is looking straight ahead, measuring the distance between himself and the goal. But Sammy's planning was to go as far as the speedy Giant youngster outran him, crossing the line in the far corner after tearing at an angle across the grid. . . . Paschal was easily the star of the day, scoring both Giant touchdowns. . . . But Baugh was not far behind, passing, running, kicking and playing a remarkable defensive game. . . .

The Rangers are decidedly looking better these days as a result of the acquisition of Bucko McDonald, Oscar Auhochdon, Ab DeMarco and Chuck Scherza. . . . But the boys in Blue have still to notch their first win. . . . They had the speedy Chi Blackhawks beat Sunday night, 6-5, until the last three minutes of play, when two Chi goals in rapid succession sent them down to their 13th defeat. . . .

Sgt. Joe Louis and his leather-tossing troupe continue their tour of Army camps this week

The
LOWDOWNJimmy Conzelman Writes of the
Time He Coached Robeson

NATLOW

Jimmy Conzelman is one of the most popular and colorful figures in American sports. A magnificent football coach, his latest team having been the Chicago Cardinals of pro league, Conzelman has been given honorary degrees by a number of universities. Last year the Daily Worker printed a series of articles written by Conzelman on "Physical Fitness and War" which created a mild sensation. On Friday, at the baseball meeting at the Commodore, Jimmy met his old friend Paul Robeson after the great Negro artist had pleaded for the entry of Negroes into baseball. Inspired by the meeting Conzelman, now with the baseball Browns, wrote a letter to Bill Corum of the New York Journal-American. . . . We reprint it here for it is of wide interest. . . .

"DEAR BILL—The last time I'd seen him he was a huge kid with a firm chin who loved to play football. Today as I was walking down the hall of a metropolitan hotel a door opened and out he stepped. A bushy, black beard covered his chin; the years had added poise—a great deal of poise—to his carriage but his wide smile was just the same.

"Most of you know him as a magnificent spiritual singer and actor. The first nighters have been going quietly mad about him for years. At the moment he is captivating Manhattan with a masterful performance in a revival of Shakespeare's Othello.

"Paul Robeson will be remembered for all of this. But I'll always remember him as a great guy with a football and a pinching hitting base in a smoking room quartette on many a midnight choo-choo in the early twenties.

Their First Meeting

"I first saw him in the Fall of 1918 when the Great Lakes Naval Training Station football team came East to play Rutgers. I played with that Navy outfit and the week before a good Notre Dame team had tied us up with the immortal George Clipp, Rockne's brightest star, getting away with the tying touchdown.

"Because of this we had been dressed down by the coaches during the week and wanted to take it out on Rutgers.

"We had heard about Robeson. He was a guy built along the lines of the Matterhorn, had earned Phi Beta Kappa key and was tabbed for All-America honors at end.

"We saw plenty of Paul Robeson that afternoon, especially during the first twenty-five minutes of the game. He played offensive end, defensive fullback and occasionally stepped into the backfield to throw a forward pass.

"Almost single-handed he had this highly-touted Great Lakes team beaten 14-0 with but five minutes of the first half remaining to be played.

"Robeson took a terrific pummeling because he was in every play. It was only when some of the old heave-ho washed out of him that we were able to march on to scores in the second half that won the game for the Navy.

"In 1922 Robeson turned up at Milwaukee where I was coaching the Milwaukee Badgers of the National Football League. The financial pickings in pro football circles were scant in those days but so were the jobs on the outside. Anyway we felt pretty nice about getting money for playing football, a pleasure that Robeson enjoyed just as much as the rest of us.

"Each Sunday afternoon Robeson gave every evidence of this pleasure. He'd throw that six-foot-four-inch frame at ambitious tacklers and he was hard to stop. His weight, 215, was distributed with an eye to architectural nicety, every pound right where it should be. He could pull down forward passes and block and for keeps.

Bass Singers Are Hard to Find

"Well, you know how it is on any kind of a ball club. There's always a quartette. Funny thing about a quartette. You can always get a lead, a baritone and a dozen tenors if you could use them. But bass is something else again. They're hard to find. It takes a particular kind of 'zoom zoom' that the boys just don't have.

"I am not talking about ambitious baritone who think they can sing bass. Those guys usually start off the first few notes on their own but pretty soon they're 'zoom zooming' all over the baritone part, or someone else's part, generally throwing the whole works out of kilter. Personally, I think there are many things we can't do without, but one of them isn't a bass singer.

"The two Milwaukee players who, with me, did the singing for our club wanted a bass. That's where Robeson came in. 'He was always willing, and I'll say this for Paul that his 'zoom zoom' kept strictly on its own and never bothered my baritone part.

"We appreciate Robeson's basso assistance and thought he sang well, too, although generally agreeing that his lacked some of the quality of our own voices.

"At the end of the season I asked Paul what he intended to do. He replied that he had had some experience in amateur theatricals at Rutgers and thought he might take a shot at the stage. A few years later, when I next heard of him, he was playing in London, and, if my memory is right, was cast in the role of Othello. After that, stage and singing successes came with startling rapidity.

Sure, But Bring Your Piano

"Funny, isn't it, Bill. Look what Robeson has done with that voice of his. He's singing in concerts, acting. Here I am with easily the best voice in that Milwaukee team quartette giving out in somebody's kitchen. Ask me over sometime and I'll hit a lick or two for you.

—JIMMY CONZELMAN

with exhibitions at Camp Gruher, Oklahoma; Camp Chaffee, Arkansas; Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, and Barksdale, Louisiana. . . . The shows are free and they'll still be the best of the week. . . .

There are many effective ways of quieting a Japanese, writes Marine Sgt. Bill Frank from New Georgia. . . . But it took a crew of Marine tankmen to make it a sporting proposition. . . . Frank advises that this crew, while on guard one night, used the silence of baseball bats on a couple of marauding

Japanese soldiers who were promptly belted into hell. . . . Let's hope the Marines bat 1,000 in this league. . . .

Most All-American football teams picked for the season include Ohio State's great Negro tackle, Bill Willis. . . . This is the second year running that the driving Negro lad from Paul Brown's Ohio State squad has made it. . . . And just to draw an obvious moral—is there any doubt that Negro baseball players would be as good as their football-playing brothers? . . .

Book
Review

"OUT OF THE KITCHEN—INTO THE WAR" by Susan B. Anthony II. Stephen Daye Publishers. (32 pp.)

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Once I walked down the street of New Kensington with a slender, dark woman—the daughter of Fanny Sellins. Mixed feelings—grief for the mother who died a martyr for labor, pride to be with her daughter, swept over me.

When I remember how my young mother went alone and defiantly in Concord, N. H., to hear Susan B. Anthony talk of equal rights for women and how happy she was to see this brave woman who had fought to free black slaves and now fought to free all women—I am delighted to see Susan B. the second, carry on in the spirit of her militant great aunt. She has written a splendid book—calling all women to push back the walls of the kitchen and become a part of the war effort. They are our country's margin for victory. The war cannot be won by men alone. There are not enough men to do the fighting and the work in any black or white. We have double stakes in victory—to free women from Nazi sex degradation. But the whole burden of readjustment cannot be left to the individual women.

Discrimination in training, upgrading, and pay, must end. They need help in the upkeep of the home and care of children to relieve their minds and conserve their efficiency. "Women as usual" must be banished from our thinking.

"Woman Power Is Man Power"

In spite of bungling, prejudice, and downright opposition (and Miss Anthony spares none who deserves criticism), the announcement was finally made by the Manpower Commission that "Women power is man power," and a planned program for employing women began. Now over 17 million are on America's payrolls, with more to come. The work they do isn't all easy and pleasant. Much of it is heavy, dirty, dangerous, as Miss Anthony demonstrates in chapters on "Producing for Victory" and "Women at Work." The ever present nightmare of women is "the double job"—care of the home after a day's work in a plant. Much absenteeism is caused by problems of sick and unattended children.

Literary
Lookout'Injunction' Is Mr.
Ferrini's Second Book

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

In a previous column on poetry and the war, I spoke of Vincent Ferrini's volume, "Injunction," erroneously alluding to it as a first collection. It is, as a matter of fact, Mr. Ferrini's second book, his first, "No Smoke," having been brought out in 1941 by Falmouth Publishing House. ("Injunction" is by Sand Piper Publishers, P.O. Box 534, Lynn, Mass., price 50 cents.)

I feel that I have not devoted sufficient space to Mr. Ferrini, who is certainly far too important to be dismissed in a paragraph—such as a columnist's limitations sometimes. Accordingly, I should like to indulge in an aside here and tell you something more about him. About the poet as well as his poetry.

I have said that his is a new voice, directly from the defense worker's bench. He is not, however, wholly unheard of, for in addition to having brought out a previous volume, he was a member of the comparatively short-lived group of labor poets who used to meet in New York back in 1938. But the best way to tell you about Ferrini the poet who used to meet in New York back in 1938, "I am thirty years old," he writes, in answer to an inquiry from this column, "a worker in a key industrial plant here. In 1932, when I graduated from high school, I had to get a job to help my father and mother and brothers. And the fact that we were penniless qualified me for a job on WPA after giving up in desperation about finding a job in private industry. Then the war got me a job in the defense plant."

"I have always wanted to write poetry, but my father and I had many bitter quarrels over it. He said that the son of a shoemaker could never write poetry. That only those of middle class means could do it. But I wrote and wrote and hoped that some day I would be heard, and that is my ambition."

With regard to "No Smoke" the author has an interesting bit of information to give us.

"You might be interested in knowing," he says, "that over 300 copies were bought and read by shoemakers, people and workers who probably never bought a book of poems in their lives. And I am peddling 'Injunction' and the reaction is heartening."

"I have just received a letter from 'Uncle Dudley' of the Boston Globe, who read it at 'one gulp' and wants another copy for a friend of his. Imagine my surprise. He said it was as though 'the inarticulate millions suddenly spoke.'"

And indeed the inarticulate millions do speak through these pages of Ferrini's. Here is the very hum of the production line. Here is the conversation of workers at bench and machine and during the lunch hour. Here are all their doubts and confusions and their great silent faith and loyalty as well, for which the author himself is the chief mouthpiece. Here is the factory bully, the Red-baiter, the quiet, loyal worker—all the types one might expect to meet in a production plant.

As for the verse itself, it is distinctly modern, without any effort to be so. It is full of the rhythms of our common daily speech, the speech of workers and of the American people. Here is a book of poems that workers all over the country ought to be reading. And the literati, also, it might teach them something about literature and about poetry in relation to the literature and poetry of the masses.

Behind this collection of poems there lies a great faith: a faith in the rightness of this people's war, a faith in the task which the American worker has to perform, a faith in the new world of tomorrow which that same worker is to build.

Radio

10:45-WEAF—Orchestra Music

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The chapter on "The Battle of the Child" is the highlight of this book, and I recommend it to all who are busy working for child care facilities. The whole subject has become complicated and confused by controversies and counter proposals, while little or nothing is accomplished. As a reporter on the Washington Star and a leader in campaigning for day nurseries in the District of Columbia, Susan B. had a close-up view of the whole mess. She tells with refreshing frankness how departmental jurisdictional claims hampered progress, and how certain downright reactionaries gave "child care" hypocritical lip service, while they scuttled it effectively. Miss Anthony agrees with the CIO Auxiliaries that the Thomas Bill is unsatisfactory, even if amended. It is inadequate financially and will defeat the purpose of nurseries by favoring foster homes. She is dubious of some states (especially Republican controlled) cooperating in expending federal funds. Miss Anthony criticizes Charles Taft (brother of the Republican Senator from Ohio whose wife chaired a negotiated peace meeting in Philadelphia), and Governor Dewey for deliberately delaying child care. Mr. Taft, head of Community War Service Division, has tried to crowd the Federal Works Agency, out of the picture. He opposes feeding centers for war workers and their families such as are popular in England today and are proposed here by Mrs. Roosevelt and Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau.

Our Program Needs Improvement

As Miss Anthony points out, we need "a wartime child care program clearly operated by the Federal government with a large Federal subsidy." It must be carried out by people who want it to work. The CIO Auxiliaries endorse H.R. 3206, introduced by Congressman Norton, as the best proposal. It amends the Latham Act to permit F.W.A., now administering child care funds, to advise and assist in the development of a child care program. Miss Anthony points out how few women there are in government legislative or administrative positions; how few in trade union leadership; how women doctors had to fight to serve in

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NEW
FILMS'Girl Crazy' at
Capitol Theatre

"GIRL CRAZY," at the Capitol.

George Gershwin's songs, Mickey Rooney's bounce, and Judy Garland's voice are the principal ingredients. Don't ask for anything more, because the other elements of this musical sponge cake are strictly ersatz. Mickey is a Broadway playboy, scion of a big publisher, and his papa exiles him to mining college out west.

Marian Anderson
On Air Next Monday

Marian Anderson, distinguished American contralto, will be the soloist on the Telephone Hour's "Great Artists Series" Monday, Dec. 13 (NBC, 9 P. M. EDT). The aria "Plus Grand dans Son Obscurite" from Gounod's opera "The Queen of Sheba" will be her featured selection.

FILM NEWS

At the request of the U. S. Army Motion Picture Service, Columbia Pictures Corporation has produced and delivered within one week, 150 prints of a special community sing, featuring Christmas Carols. Fifty-two 16mm prints were turned over Monday, to the Overseas Motion Picture Service, and these are being down via transports to bases located all over the globe so that by Christmas Eve our soldiers throughout the world will be singing "Silent Night," "O Come All Ye Faithful," "Noel" and several other of their favorite songs. The remaining 98 prints will be distributed to camps and bases here in the United States.

At Apollo 42nd Street

Starting Thursday Dec. 9th for one week, The Apollo 42nd St. will present "University of Life" based on Maxim Gorky's "My University Days"; and "To the Victor" with Will Fyfe, Margaret Lockwood and John Loder.

At the Ascot Theatre

Now playing at the Ascot Theatre in the Bronx, "The City That Stopped Hitler—Heroic Stalingrad" and "A Symphonic Film Concert" and Ballet Dances of the Paris Opera.

MOTION PICTURES

—STARTING TODAY—FOR ONE WEEK—
NOW IT CAN BE TOLD!
THE RUSSIAN STORY
THE REAL AND AMAZING STORY OF WHY RUSSIA FIGHTS
Also AFTER MEIN KAMPF?
THE EXPOSE THAT HITLER FEARS?
CITY Theatre 14th St. near 4th Ave.

2nd BIG WEEK

EXCLUSIVE EXTENDED RUN

THE BATTLE OF RUSSIA

A FULL LENGTH FEATURE

LENNING MUSIC HALL

STANLEY 7th Ave. bet 42 & 43rd

Continued from Sun. Daily

IRVING PLACE

14th St. bet Union Sq. & Chr. St.

WE WILL COME BACK

THE STOLEN LIFE

BRONX

ART So. Blvd. & Westchester Ave.

The City That Stopped Hitler

HEROIC STALINGRAD

and Cagney—Regard "Oklahoma Kid"

WABC-WABC-WABC—News, Music

WABC-WABC-WABC—News, Music

WABC-WABC-WABC—News, Music

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For Victory and an Enduring Peace



The Historic Tehran Meeting

LIKE no other event that men and women of our generation can remember, the meeting of our President with Marshal Joseph Stalin and Premier Winston Churchill overwhelms the imagination. The hand-clasp of these three men—"friends in fact, in spirit, in purpose"—symbolizes the peak toward which the whole course of the coalition has been moving, a new high of unity among the three peoples they represent.

To the beasts of fascism, who attempted a barbaric insurrection against civilization, the Roosevelt-Stalin-Churchill handclasp is the seal of doom. To the millions on the fighting lines, assembly lines, in all phases of human endeavor who constitute this immense reality—the United Nations—the handclasp of our leaders is a pledge that out of this war comes a new dawn for all mankind.

It is the great day of the war. It throws a new beam of light on the character of this war as a great step forward in the liberation of peoples, a war different from any other in the past.

On the immediate military issue in Europe, which is to take advantage of the great opportunity for early victory, the Tehran meeting gives us the most authoritative assurances of all the conferences in the past half year. Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill are agreed on the "scope and timing" of operations, to be undertaken on all fronts, and by means of all forms of warfare. The confident way in which the communiqué speaks of this decision can only mean that the climax of the war in Europe is at hand.

The three great architects of Hitlerism's destruction are also the planners and rebuilders of a durable peace. Coming from these three men, this is no Utopian web, spun by incidental characters. This is the conviction of the world's most responsible statesmen that the American, Soviet and British peoples have it within their power—as fascism is eradicated—to maintain a durable peace. And because it comes from these particular peoples, the Soviet Union in equal alliance with our own and the British nation, the peace must be a just one.

The Tehran declaration also gives in more concise form one of the main achievements of the three power meeting in Moscow five weeks ago. It holds forth the prospect of an international organization, built around the continuing unity of the major powers, but in which all other nations, big and small will participate fully. Provided the unity of the big four is maintained (and that is now more than a promise) such an organization of sovereign countries will not repeat the mistakes of the past. And into it will be welcomed the other peoples, some of whom are now across the front-lines from us, as soon as we have evidence that "in heart and mind" they can be trusted in the "world family of democratic nations."

There is much more to be said on aspects of the truly historic Tehran meeting, which we leave for other days. But on this day, the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor, the news of Tehran forms the most appropriate commemoration.

The American people, we think, will welcome President Roosevelt home with a new

and deeper appreciation of his leadership. The country will ratify his immense work by rallying most firmly behind him. Petty carping must be rejected. The sinister conspiracies of influential reactionary forces must now be completely defeated.

The responsibility which the Commander-in-Chief undertook at Tehran is the nation's responsibility: to win this war quickly, and together with the President at the helm, to make sure that America continues to march abreast of our great allies, in the advance of all humanity toward a better day.

Our Yugoslav Ally

YUGOSLAVIA now has a National Provisional Government, founded on the confidence and acclaim of the masses. The high-minded Serbian Democrat, Dr. Ivan Ribar, is president of the new government and the resourceful Tito is commander of its armed forces.

The announcement of this development on Yugoslav soil registers the growth of the Partisan-Liberation Front movement. It lets the world know that this movement has drawn to its side the overwhelming majority of the South Slav peoples.

Even C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times has to come around to the admission Sunday that there are fully 250,000 men in the armies led by Tito. Mikhailovitch, the Times man finally confesses, has a miserable 6,000 under his command—6,000 fifth columnists acting as decoys for the slaughter of the people.

The personnel of the Provisional Government and the background of people's alliances out of which it has sprung, mark it as a democratic government of a new type. Under its banners are gathered all the fighting forces in the country. All the hopes of the people have been concentrated in the liberation battle against the invaders which has given it birth.

It is not a national government-in-exile, whining in indolence at Cairo. It is on the firing line. There is to its credit the holding down of an impressive number of German divisions. It has cleared much of the area along the Adriatic in such a way as to make ready for possible invasion by the Allied armies.

This Yugoslav democratic government is not merely engaged in the battle for the salvation of the South Slavs. It is a triumphant factor in the warfare of the peoples for the liberation of the Balkans and all Europe. The United States can recognize that there is only one voice of the people in Yugoslavia. It is that of the Provisional Government. It is that government which is our ally.

Our own best interests will be served by acting upon such an understanding and in breaking all ties with the decadent government-in-exile. That alleged government has cut itself off from all real connections with the people. In its present personnel there is not even included one member of the government which was formed in March, 1941, and which went into exile following its defeat by Nazi Germany.

In the Provisional Government there is combined the courage, the honor and the intelligence of Yugoslavia. We can gladly hail it as a noble partner in our United Nations democratic camp.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

Hocus Pocus Statistics

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Dec. 6

SENATOR ROBERT TAFT of Ohio has been banging on the table in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, charging that the War Labor Board has permitted wages to "run wild."

By some statistical hocus pocus of his own, Taft gets the conclusion that wage rates have increased more than 10 per cent in the last year. The real figure is one per cent.

Taft is a piker compared to the farm bloc's statistical wizards. Albert Goss of the Grange claims that average wages have gone up 100 per cent since the start of the war. And farm workers, according to Goss, are the real war profiteers.

It seems hardly necessary to point out that most workers aren't taking champagne baths. But it is important to note that the picture of WLB as an agency is frankly conspiring to give workers sky-high wage increases is a pure phony.

THE truth is that WLB has recently been beating a general retreat. It has adopted inadequate and sometimes dangerous policies. And Senator Taft and Albert Goss to the contrary, some of the most serious retreats have been on wages.

WLB has interpreted the Little Steel formula with increasing rigidity. It has not made exceptions even where it has had clear authority to do so.

In his famous International Harvester decision, Dean Wayne Morse held that WLB policy should guarantee to workers "wages sufficiently high to enable them to maintain a standard of living compatible with health and decency." But the board has not carried out this policy. And it has done little under its power to eliminate substandard.

Vice chairman George W. Taylor, a University of Pennsylvania professor, has taken leadership on WLB in formulating a rigid wage policy. Taylor was recently

responsible for a decision in the Republic Aircraft case which may seriously undermine the development of incentive wage programs.

Taylor over-ruled the Detroit regional board to sustain the verdict of an arbitrator that United Auto Workers members at Republic were making too much money from an incentive wage plan. And a WLB representative will be sent to Detroit to cut the rates.

Union representatives fear that this policy will diminish the growing interest in incentive wages. United Electrical, Radio and Machine spokesmen here point out that they have a similar incentive wage case in Colt Firearms at Hartford coming before the board and are worried about what Taylor's policy will mean in their case. More than 800 incentive wage plans have now been submitted to WLB. And incentive wages hold out a real solution for the wage problem—if WLB doesn't encourage rate cutting.

WAR LABOR BOARD has even retreated before the pressure of corporate farmers represented by Goss and his cronies. It has tentatively refused to take jurisdiction in cases involving agricultural workers.

A couple of months ago the United Cannery and Agricultural Workers asked WLB to order the huge California Packing Corporation, sponsor of the Del Monte brand, to bargain with the union at its Illinois farms covering 20,000 acres. The CIO union made the rather obvious point that agriculture is a war industry.

For some time the board had been taking the position that practically all industry affected the war and thus came under its jurisdiction. In the Reuben H. Donnelly case it held that a dispute involving 100 ad salesmen for telephone directories affected the war.

But in the California Packing case the board was confronted with loud screams of anguish from the powerful farm bloc lob-

by. And WLB chairman William H. Davis solemnly held that the board couldn't pass on this case. In the same decision, Davis said that WLB couldn't handle laundry case. Laundries are a local industry and are not covered by the Wagner Act. Neither are agricultural workers.

BY LIMITING its jurisdiction and refusing to consider many types of cases, WLB leaves hundreds of thousands of workers helpless. It gives them no way of adjusting their disputes without recourse to strike action.

The final settlement of the mine case left a bitter aftertaste among many unionists here. WLB fumbled and delayed. It should have been swifter in granting the demands of the miners. But there was sound common sense in Morse's dissent that the board should not have abandoned its policy of refusing to consider cases while a strike is in progress. The effect of WLB's action was to penalize unions which abide by the no-strike pledge.

Creation of regional boards has helped in easing the huge backlog of cases before the national board. But a new bottleneck has developed. Employers have been appealing regional board decisions wholesale. And the national appeals machinery has clogged up.

There is no point in minimizing WLB's weaknesses. They are numerous and serious. Coming on top of inadequate price control and anti-labor actions by Jimmy Byrnes and Fred Vinson, they cause serious unrest among war workers.

The answer, of course, is not to threaten WLB that it will walk out—as the AFL has done recently. WLB has many achievements to its credit, and it can do much more. The real need is the development of a common policy by both the CIO and AFL on all the major problems affecting WLB, to be followed by a campaign for its adoption. This unquestionably would have real effect.

Wire Dewey Now to Pardon Schappes, Veteran Foe of Axis

By Israel Amter

ON Nov. 1, a pact was agreed upon at Moscow that determines the course of the world. This was amplified by the Cairo conference and reached its climax at the meeting in the Near East between Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill. One of the important declarations calls for the Moscow conference was on the question of Italy. Among other things the declaration calls



for the removal of all fascists from public office and the release of all anti-fascist prisoners.

The United Nations are carrying on the war to smash fascism and to strengthen and extend democracy in all countries in the world.

We in the United States are inclined to think that this applies to every country outside of our own. But this is incorrect. There can be no complete democracy in our country so long as ten million Negro and white citizens are disfranchised. There can be no complete democracy so long as 33 persons indicted for subversive activities remain at large and are not persecuted. There can be no real democracy when loyal fighters against fascism—among them the Communists—are still being harassed. There can be no complete democracy so long as witch-hunting committees are allowed to exist, not to expose and punish subversive fascist and Nazi individuals and organizations, but militant trade unionists, Communists, etc.

CASE OF SCHAPPES
How, therefore, can it be tolerated in 1943, which is a critical year in the struggle against Nazism and

fascism, that a tried and trusted anti-fascist should go to prison? There is a contradiction here and this contradiction affects one individual in particular whose record is clear.

This individual is Morris Schappes. The case of Schappes is well known. Every liberal and progressive, every trade unionist knows the case. However, it might be well to briefly summarize it. Schappes was a teacher at the College of the City of New York. He was beloved by his students and highly esteemed by the faculty. Schappes was a member of the Communist Party up to 1939 when he withdrew in order to dedicate himself completely to the writing of a book. Leaving the Party, however, Schappes did not give up his ideas as to Communism. At the trial, Schappes declared he knew only four others in his profession who were members of the Communist Party. Schappes continued to assert this from the beginning to the end of the trial even though he was contradicted by another teacher, who, however, in his own testimony contradicted himself.

Schappes was tried and convicted during the days of hysteria of the Rapp-Coudert and Dies Committee. Were it not for that situation, there is little doubt that he would never have been convicted.

IT'S UP TO YOU

Today we are living through a different period. These are days and months in which the blows against fascism on a worldwide scale will multiply and become ever more destructive. Every sincere anti-fascist is needed on the firing line. But Schappes, a fighting anti-fascist, must go to jail!

Whether Schappes will go to jail for 18 months to 2 years depends upon you, my readers—upon all liberals, progressives, trade unionists, Negro leaders, etc. It depends upon you and—Gov. Dewey. Therefore, I earnestly ask that each one of you send a letter, post card or telegram to Gov. Dewey asking that he pardon Schappes since he has already spent 36 days in jail—from which, by the way, he wrote very gripping letters which have been published in a booklet entitled "Letters from the Tomb" (the prison in which he was jailed). Get your organization to adopt resolutions. Do it now. Do it immediately. Get your organization to act.

In this day of struggle against fascism, Schappes should not go to jail. Your letter or telegram may be decisive.

Schappes, as stated, was well

known and the case attracted national wide attention. Not only have the trade unionists—Schappes was an active trade unionist in his field, the Teachers Union—but also prominent individuals, public figures, etc., have spoken in his defense. A broad defense committee was established to carry on the fight for his freedom consisting of outstanding trade unionists, educators, artists, writers, composers and civic leaders.

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'Leningrad In November'

By Nikolai Tikhonov

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 6.—Leningrad today lives altogether differently from the way it did only recently. The city lives in keeping with a great plan, dreams of new dimensions, while not forgetting the war.

There is not only water in the pipes again, not only electricity in the apartments, stacks of firewood in the yards for the winter and heated apartments but also tiny blue lights in the front of houses.

The train, looking as spruce as in pre-war times, steams into the station where passengers are met by porters. Filled with pleasant surprises, the new arrivals leave the station and their eyes immediately catch an inscription on a house, written in white letters on a blue background, "During shelling this side of the street is dangerous." The visitors hastily pass over to the opposite side.

CITY GLOWS WITH LIFE

Sensing the discipline of a war city they are amazed at the sight of clean streets; at trams with colored lights; at the fact that it is not any too easy to buy theater tickets; that the damages caused by shelling are immediately repaired; that people find the time to go visiting; that libraries are filled with readers and educational institutions are enrolling students.

There is no end to the surprises that visitors to Leningrad find. They took it for granted that they would find only tired and gloomy people.

The Leningraders are producing porcelain tea-sets, pitchers and statuettes. Leningraders are busy training not only army men but actors, musicians, dancers and singers who are chosen from among different amateur theatrical art circles, from the very midst of the people.

Leningrad's streets are filled not only with pre-occupied pedestrians—it is not an uncommon sight to see sailors in full kit, dashing along the street.

But do not jump at the conclusion that they are hurrying to the front lines. It is a relay race of the sailors of the Baltic Fleet. Trade unions, too, had their relay race. As is the custom, the winners are met with applause and presented with prizes. . . .

ENVOYS OF THE PEOPLE

Visitors to Leningrad are special kinds of guests. They are the envoys from the different regions and republics, friends and brothers of Leningrad—Kazakhs, Kirghizians, people from the Komi regions, from the Yaroslavl and Polar regions.

And there is nothing strange in the fact that the peoples of Bard, Kirghizia, Alymkul and Usenbayev send greetings to Leningrad; that the Chairman of the Kirghiz Republic relates how Kirghizia lives today and how it works for the front; that a former worker of the Putilov plant is now working at a Voroshilovgrad plant which had been evacuated to Kirghizia, and relates how they started the plant functioning on its new premises, working the first few months out in the open. . . .

The radio reports new victories for the Soviet troops, bold maneuvers, forcing rivers and the liberation of towns. The men at the Leningrad front listen with bated breath and suddenly one of them dreamily says: "Well, boys, and what kind of salute will we get when we smash the Germans outside of Leningrad?"

There is still another army of experienced and skilled fighters, practically an invisible army which is scoring very marked results. I am referring to the partisans. For two and a half years already they have been operating in the enemy rear where they are causing the Germans a great deal of unpleasantness.

The Nazis are committing horrible deeds in the villages and towns of the Leningrad region. They are turning the region into a desert zone. They are burning villages, bombing them, plundering them and driving their population into slavery.

They are taking apart new buildings and transporting them to Germany. They not only steal agricultural machines from the collective farms but also every screw. They have realized one thing: That they cannot live on our soil.

The hour of punishment for the Hitlerites is close. Nothing will save the Germans. Retribution will fall on their heads and will not spare them.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

DECEMBER 7, 1938

MOSCOW.—The entire Soviet Union today joyfully celebrated the second anniversary of the adoption of the Stalin Constitution of triumphant Socialism.

Moscow was a sea of red flags as tens of thousands gathered on public squares under cloudless skies for festivities.

Radios and loudspeakers blared out tributes to the free life of the Soviet people under the leadership of the creator of the world's most democratic constitution, Joseph Stalin.

IN A SHARP attack on Father Coughlin's anti-Semitic broadcasts, the weekly Catholic magazine Commonweal editorially warns in its current issue that the anti-Semitism of Hitler is only a prelude to violent attacks on the Catholic Church and Catholicism.

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